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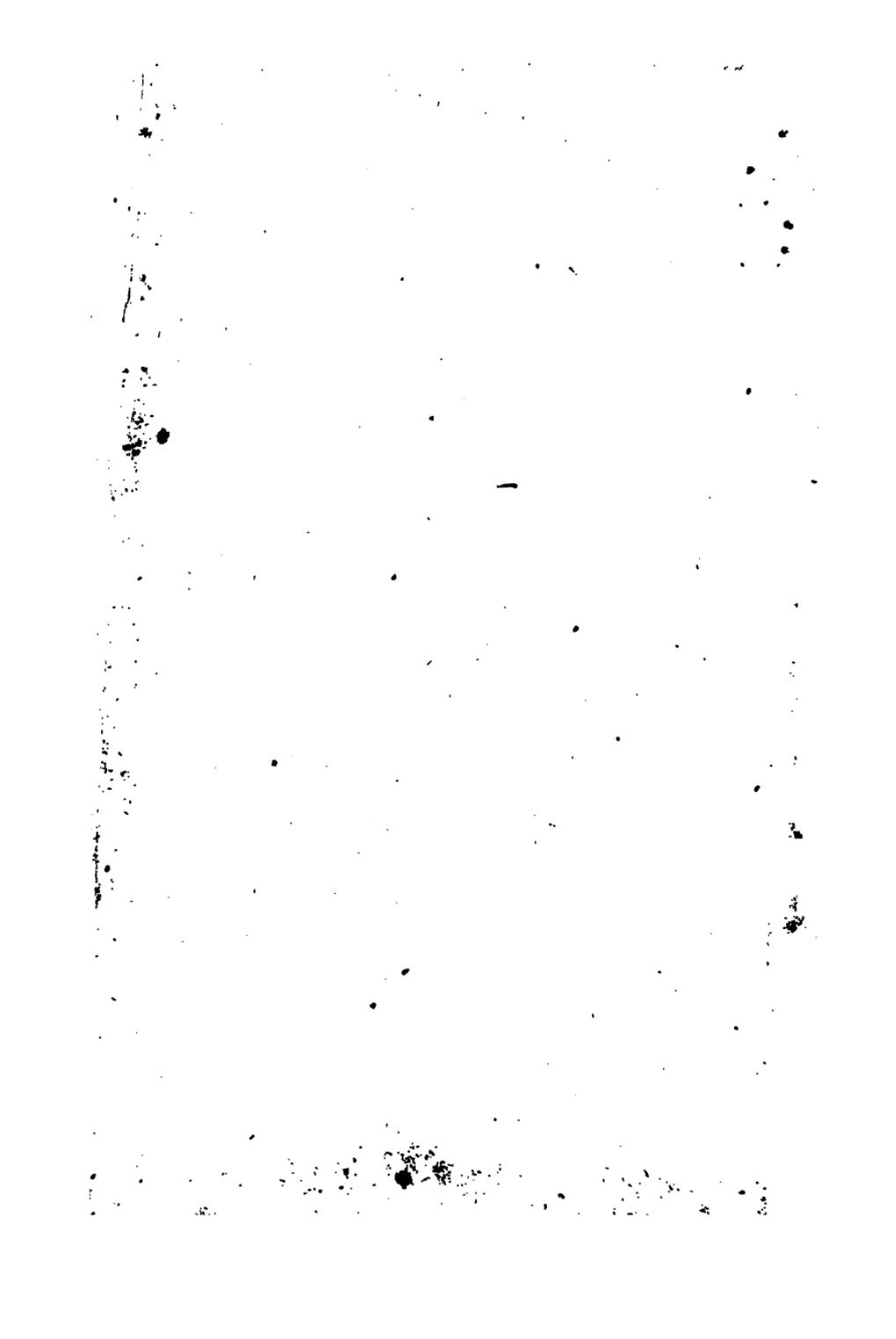
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THE  
LIFE AND ADVENTURES  
OF  
*Bampfylde-Moore Carew,*  
COMMONLY CALLED  
THE  
KING OF THE BEGGARS.  
BEING

An impartial Account of his LIFE, from his leaving Tiverton School at the Age of Fifteen, and entering into a Society of Gypsies ; wherein the Motives of his Conduct are related and explained :

The great Number of Characters and Shapes he has appeared in through Great-Britain, Ireland, and several other Places of Europe : with his Travels twice through great Part of America.

GIVING A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF  
The Origin, Government, Laws, and Customs of the Gypsies,  
with the Method of electing their King.

AND  
A DICTIONARY  
of the  
Cant Language used by the Mendicants.

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MANCHESTER :  
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210

1802.

150

# THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

BY JAMES D. BROWN,  
OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

WITH A HISTORY OF CHINA,  
BY H. C. WOODS,  
OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

ILLUSTRATED WITH  
A MAP OF CHINA,  
AND SEVERAL PLATES  
REPRODUCED FROM  
CHINESE DRAWINGS.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,  
1857.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
FOR THE AUTHOR,  
BY J. D. BROWN,  
1857.

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## THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

29

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*CONTINUATION*

*OF THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.*

*BY H. C. WOODS.*

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*OF THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.*

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## TO THE READER.

THE proprietors of this edition beg leave to premise to the public, that they have taken the liberty of omitting the parallel which has been carried on in the former editions of this work, between Mr. Carew and Tom Jones, with the criticism and reflections on that performance, as they are of opinion, that nothing can be more absurd than a comparison between a real and fictitious character; between a person well known to hundreds of people, and a character which never existed but in the imagination of the author of it: For though the writer of the parallel has declared it to be done after the manner of Plutarch, no assertion can be more void of truth, as no instance of so unnatural a conjunction is any where to be found in his works;—the parallels he had drawn being only between real and remarkable characters. The remarks on Mr. Fielding's performance likewise were so very ill-natured and partial, and as they appeared much more like private pique than candid criticism, we hope our readers will be better pleased with their omission than their insertion, more el-

TO THE READER.

pecially as they are (exclusive of their unfairness) quite foreign to the subject in which they are unnaturally introduced; frequently interrupt the narrative in the most interesting part; and finally were of no other use than to swell the size of the volume, and render it more expensive to the purchasers.



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THE  
LIFE AND ADVENTURES

OF

*BAMPFYLDE-MOORE CAREW.*

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MR. Bampfylde-Moore Carew was descended from the ancient family of the Carews, son of the Rev. Mr. Theodore Carew, of the parish of Brickley, near Tiverton, in the county of Devon; of which parish he was many years a rector, very much esteemed while living, and at his death universally lamented. Mr. Carew was born in the month of July, 1693; and never was there known a more splendid appearance of gentlemen and ladies of the first rank and quality at any baptism in the west of England, than at this: the Hon. Hugh Bampfylde, Esq. (who afterwards died of an unfortunate fall from his horse) and the Hon. Major Moore, were both his illustrious godfathers, both of whose names he bears; who some time contending who should be the president, (doubtless presaging the honour that should redound to them from the future actions of our hero) the affair was determined by throwing up a piece of money, which was won by Mr. Bampfylde; who upon this account presented a large piece of plate, whereon was engraved, in large letters, BAMPFYLDE-MOORE CAREW.

The Rev. Mr. Carew had several other children, both sons and daughters, besides Mr. Carew, all of whom he educated in a tender and pious manner; and Mr. Carew was at the age of twelve sent to Tiverton school, where he contracted an intimate acquaintance with young gentlemen of the first rank in Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Dorsetshire.

It has been remarked by great men, that there is a natural propensity in the mind of a reader to be inquisitive about the person of the hero whose actions they are reading; and autho-

in general have been so sensible of the power of this curiosity, that it has long been a custom for them to present their readers with their own pictures in the front of their works, with the design, doubtless, of prepossessing their readers in favour of them, by the marks of wisdom and ingenuity in their countenance; thus, not to mention many other instances, those two great authors, Mr. Dilworth and Mr. Markham, have both indulged the work with their pictures before their ingenious spelling-books. We cannot but commend this custom as a very fair and candid one; for what reader would buy an author, if his countenance declared him a blockhead, did we not suspect the engraver is often so kind to the author as to put greater marks of wisdom and ingenuity in his countenance, than Nature ever bestowed upon him\*.

This desire then of being informed of the person of heroes being so natural, we should be guilty of a great neglect, should we omit satisfying our readers in this respect, more particularly as we can without making use of a figure in rhetoric, (which is of very great service to many authors) called amplification; or, in plain English, enlarging, present our readers with a very amiable picture.

The stature of our hero is tall and majestic; his limbs strong and well proportioned, his features regular, his countenance open and ingenuous, bearing all those characteristical marks which physiognomists assert denotes an honest and good-natured mind.

During the first four years of his continuance at Tiverton school, his close application and delight in his studies gave his friends great hopes that he might one day make a good figure in that honourable profession which his father became so well, and for which he was designed.

He attained, for his age, a very considerable knowledge in the Latin and Greek tongues; but soon a new exercise, or accomplishment, engaged all his attention; this was that of hunting, in which our hero soon made a surprising progress; for besides that agility of limbs, and courage requisite for leaping over five-barred gates, &c. our hero, by indefatigable study and application, added to it a remarkable cheering *halloo* to the dogs, of very great service to the exercise, and which

\* The two authors above mentioned have acted very candidly in publishing their pictures while they are still alive, that the world may be enabled to judge of the skill and impartiality of the engraver.

we believe is peculiar to himself ; and besides this, found out a secret, hitherto unknown but to himself, of enticing any dogs whatever to follow him.

The Tiverton scholars had at this time the command of a fine cry of hounds, whereby Mr. Carew had frequent opportunity of gratifying his inclinations in that diversion. It was then that he entered into a very strict friendship and familiarity with John Martin, Thomas Coleman, John Escott, and other young gentlemen of the best rank and fortune.

The wise Spaniards have, we think, a proverb, Tell me who you are with, and I will tell you what you are ; and we ourselves say, That birds of a feather will flock together. It is generally allowed that proverbs are built upon experience, and contain great truths ; and though at this time very young, he contracted no acquaintance, and kept no company, but with young gentlemen of birth and fortune, who were rather superior to himself, than beneath him.

It happened that a farmer, living in a country adjacent to Tiverton, who was a very great sportsman, and used to hunt with the Tiverton scholars, came and acquainted them of a fine deer, which he had seen with a collar about its neck, in the fields about his farm, which he supposed to be the favourite deer of some gentleman not far off ; this was very agreeable news to the Tiverton scholars, who, with Mr. Carew, John Martin, Thomas Coleman, and John Escott, at their head, went in a great body to hunt it ; this happened a short time before the harvest ; the chase was very hot, and lasted several hours, and they ran the deer many miles, which did a great deal of damage to the fields of corn, that were then almost ripe. Upon the death of the deer, and examination of the collar, it was found to belong to Col. Nutcombe, of the parish of Clayhanger. Those farmers and gentlemen that sustained the greatest damages came to Tiverton and complained very heavily to Mr. Rayner, the school-master, of the havoc made in their fields, which occasioned strict enquiry to be made concerning the ringleaders, who proving to be our hero and his companions, they were so severely threatened, that, for fear, they absented themselves from school ; and the next day, happening to go in the evening to Brick House, an ale-house about half a mile from Tiverton, they accidentally fell into company with a society of Gypsies, who were there feasting and carousing. This society consisted of seventeen or eighteen persons of both sexes, who that day met there with full purpose of merriment and jollity ; and after a plen-

## THE LIFE OF

meal upon fowls, ducks, and other dainty dishes, the flowing cups of October, cyder, &c. went merrily round, and merry songs and country dances crowned the jovial banquet; in short, so great an air of freedom, mirth, and pleasure, appeared in the faces and gestures of this society, that our youngsters from that time conceived a sudden inclination to enlist into their company; which when they communicated to the Gypsies, they, considering their appearance, behaviour, and education, regarded as only spoken in jest: but as they tarried there all night in their company, and continued in the same resolution the next morning, they were at length induced to believe them to be serious, and accordingly encouraged them, and admitted them into their number; the requisite ceremonials being first gone through, and the proper oaths administered.

The reader may perhaps be surprised at the mention of oaths administered, and ceremonials used, at the entrance of these young gentlemen: but his surprise will lessen when we inform him, that these people are subject to a form of government and laws peculiar to themselves, and all pay obedience to one who is styled their King; (to which great honour we shall hereafter see our hero arrive, having first proved himself worthy of it, by a great number of necessary achievements.)

There are, perhaps, no people so completely happy as they are, or enjoy so great a share of liberty. Their king is elective by the whole people; but none are allowed to stand as candidates for that honour, but such who have been long in their society, and perfectly studied the nature and institution of it: they must likewise have given repeated proofs of their personal wisdom, courage and capacity: this is the better known, as they always keep a public record or register of all remarkable (either good or bad) actions, performed by any of the society; and they can have no temptation to make choice of any but the most worthy, as their king has no titles or lucrative employments to bestow, which might influence or corrupt their judgment.

The only advantage the king enjoys is, that he is constantly supplied with whatever is necessary for his maintenance from the contribution of his people; whilst he, in return, directs all his care to the defending and protecting his people from their enemies, in contriving and planning whatever is most likely to promote their welfare and happiness, in seeing a due regard paid to their laws, in registering their memorable actions, and making a due report of all these things at their general assemblies; so that perhaps, at this time, it is amongst

these people only that the office of a king is the same as it was at its first institution; viz. a father and protector of his people.

The laws of these people are few and simple, but most exactly and punctually observed; the fundamental of which is, that strong love and mutual regard for each member in particular, and for the whole community in general, which is inculcated into them from their earliest infancy; so that this whole community is connected by stronger bands of love and harmony, than oftentimes subsist even in private families under other governments; this naturally prevents all oppressions, fraud, and over-reaching of one another, so common amongst other people, and totally extinguishes that bitter passion of mind (the source, perhaps, of most other vices) envy; for it is a great and certain truth, that Love worketh no evil.

Their general meetings at stated times, which they are all obliged to be present at, is a very strong cement of their love, and indeed of all their other virtues: for as the general register of their actions, which we have before spoken of, is read at these meetings, those who have deserved well of the community are honoured by some token or distinction in the sight of all the rest; and those who have done any thing against their fundamental laws have some mark of ignominy put upon them; for they have no high sense of pecuniary rewards, and they think, the punishing of the body of little service towards amending the mind; experience has shewn them, that by keeping up this nice sense of honour and shame, they are always enabled to keep their community in better order than the most severe corporeal punishments have been able to effect in other governments.

But what has still more tended to preserve their happiness is, that they know no other use of riches than the enjoyment of them; but as the word is liable to be misconstrued by many of our readers; we think it necessary to inform them, we do not mean by it that sordid enjoyment which the miser feels when he bolts up his money in a well-secured chest, or that delicious pleasure he is sensible of when he counts over his hoarded stores, and finds they are increased with half-a-guinea, or even half-a-crown; nor do we mean that enjoyment which the well-known Mr. T——\*, the man-eater, feels when he

\* As it has been long a dispute among the learned and travellers, whether or no there are cannibals or man-eaters existing, it may seem

draws out his money from his bags to discount the good bills of some honest, but distressed tradesman, at 10 or 15 per cent.

The people we are speaking of are happily ignorant of such enjoyment of money, for they know no other use of it except that of promoting mirth and good humour with it ; for which end they generously bring their gains into a common stock, whereby they whose gains are small, have an equal share of enjoyment with those whose profits are larger, excepting only that a mark of ignominy is affixed on those who do not contribute to the common stock proportionably to their abilities, and the opportunities they have of gain ; and this is the source of their uninterrupted happiness ; for by this means they have no grasping usurer to grind them, no lordly possessor to trample on them, nor any envyings to torment them ; they have no settled habitations, but (like the Scythians of old) remove from place to place, as often as their convenience or pleasure requires it, which renders their life a perpetual scene of the greatest variety.

By what we have said above, and much more that we could add of the happiness of these people, we may account for what has been matter of much surprise to the friends of our hero, viz. his strong attachment, for the space of above forty years, to this community, and his refusing the large offers that have been made him to quit their society.—But to return to our history.

Thus was Mr. Carew initiated into the mysteries of a society, which for antiquity needs give place to none, as is evident from the name, which in Latin is called Egyptus, and in French Egyptienne, that they derive their original from the Egyptians, one of the most ancient and learned people in the world (though afterwards several other people imitated them) and that they were persons of more than common learning, who travelled to communicate their knowledge to mankind. Whether the divine Homer himself might not have been of this society, will admit of a doubt, as there is much uncertainty about his birth and education, though nothing more certain than that he travelled from place to place. Mr. Carew did not continue long in it before he was consulted in importa-

*Something strange that we should assert there is beyond all doubt one of that species often seen lurking near St. Paul's, in the city of London, and other parts of that city, seeking whom he may devour.*

ant matters ; particularly Madam Musgrave, of Monkton, near Taunton, hearing of his fame, sent for him to consult in an affair of difficulty : when he was come, she informed him, that she suspected a large quantity of money was buried somewhere about her house, and if he would acquaint her with the particular place, she would handsomely reward him.

Our hero consulted the secrets of his art upon this occasion, and, after long toil and study, informed the lady, that under a laurel-tree in the garden lay the treasures she sought for : but that her planet of good fortune did not reign till such a day and hour, till which time she should desist from searching for it ; the good lady rewarded him very generously with twenty guineas for his discovery : we cannot tell whether at this time our hero was sufficiently initiated in the art, or whether the lady mistook her lucky hour, but the strict regard we pay to truth obliges us to confess, that the lady dug below the roots of the laurel-tree without finding the hidden treasure.

When he was further initiated in the art, he was consulted upon several important matters, and generally gave satisfaction by his sagacious answers. In the mean time his worthy parents sorrowed for him as one that was no more, not being able to get the least tidings of him ; they publicly advertised him, and sent messengers to enquire for him in every part ; till at the expiration of a year and a half, our hero, having repeated accounts of the great sorrow and trouble his parents were in upon his account, his heart melted with tenderness, and he repaired to his father's house at Brickley, in Devonshire. As he was greatly disguised, both in habit and countenance, he was not at first known by his parents ; but when he discovered himself, joy gushed out in full streams, stopping the power of speech : but the warm tears they bedewed his cheeks with, whilst they imprinted them with their kisses, performed the office of the tongue with more expressive eloquence ; but the good heart and tender parent will feel it much better than we can describe it. The whole neighbourhood, particularly the two parishes of Cadley and Brickley, partook of this joy : and there was nothing for some time but ringing of bells, with public feastings, and other marks of festive joy.

Mr. Carew's parents did every thing possible to render home agreeable to him ; every day he was engaged in some party of pleasure or other, and all his friends strove who should most entertain him, so that there seemed nothing wanting to his happiness. But the uncommon pleasure he had en-

joyed in the community he had left, the freedom of their government, the simplicity, and sincerity of their manners, the frequent change of their habitation, the perpetual mirth and good humour that reigned amongst them, and perhaps some secret presages of that high honour which he has since arrived at, all these made too deep an impression to be effaced by any other ideas; his pleasures therefore grew every day more and more tasteless, and he relished none of those entertainments which his friends daily provided for him.

For some time these unsatisfied longings after the community of gypsies preyed upon his mind, his heart being too good to think of leaving his fond parents again, without reluctance so long did filial piety and his inclinations struggle for the victory; at length the last prevailed, but not till his health had visibly suffered by these inward commotions. One day, therefore, without taking leave of any of his friends, he directed his steps towards Brick-House, at Tiverton, where he had first entered into the community of the gypsies; and finding some of them there, he joined their company, to the great satisfaction of them, as well as of himself; they rejoiced greatly at having regained one who was likely to be so useful a member to their community.

We are now entering into the busy part of our hero's life, where we shall find him acting in various characters, and performing all with propriety, dignity, and decorum.—We shall therefore rather chuse to account for some of the actions of our hero, by desiring the reader to keep in mind the principles of the government of the mendicants, which are like those of the Algerines, and other states of Barbary, a perpetual state of hostility with most other people; so that whatsoever stratagems or deceits they can over-reach them by, are not only allowed by their laws, but considered as commendable and praise-worthy; and, as the Algerines are looked upon as a very honest people by those who are in alliance with them, though they plunder the rest of mankind; and as most other governments have thought that they might very honestly and justly attack any weaker neighbouring state, whenever it was convenient for them, and murder forty or fifty thousand of the human species, we hope, to the unprejudiced eye of reason, the government of the gypsies in general, and our hero as a member of it, will not appear in so disadvantageous a light, for exercising a few stratagems to over-reach their enemies, especially when it is considered they never (like other states)

do any harm to the persons of their enemies, and nothing considerable to their fortunes.

Our hero being again admitted at the first general assembly of the gypsies, and having taken the proper oaths of allegiance to the sovereign, was soon after sent out by him on a cruise upon their enemies. Our hero's wit was now set a-work, by what stratagems he might best succeed ; the first that occurred to his thoughts, was the equipping of himself with an old pair of trowsers, stockings such as nature gave, shoes, (or rather the body of shoes, for soles they had none,) which had leaks enough to sink a first-rate man of war, and a woollen cap so black, that one might more safely swear it had not been washed since Noah's flood, than many electors can, that they receive no bribes. Being thus attired, our hero changed his manners with his dress ; he forgot entirely his family, education, and politeness, and became now nothing more nor less than an unfortunate shipwrecked seaman.

Here, if we may be allowed to compare great things with small, we could wish that all orders of men were strict imitators of our hero ; we mean, that they would put on the characteristics and qualifications of their employment, at the same time they invest themselves with the ensigns of it ; that the divine, when he puts on his sacred and venerable habit, would clothe himself with piety, goodness, humility, gentleness, long-suffering, charity, temperance, contempt of filthy lucre, and other God-like qualifications of his office ; that the judge, at the time he puts on his ermined robes, would put on righteousness and equity as an upper garment, with an integrity of mind more white and spotless than the fairest ermine ; that the grave physician, when he puts on his large periwig, would put under it the knowledge of human frame, of the virtues and effects of his medicines, of the signs and nature of diseases, with the most approved and experienced form of cures ; that the mechanic, when he puts on his leather or woollen apron, would put on diligence, frugality, temperance, modesty, and good nature ; and that kings themselves, when the crown\*, which is adorned with many precious stones, is

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\* At the coronation of the kings of England, before the archbishop putteth the crown upon the king's head, he maketh this prayer holding the crown in his hand :—“ O God, the Crown of the Earth who crowneth their heads with precious stones that trust in thee

put on their heads, would put on, the same time, the more inestimable gems of all the precious virtues ; that they would remember at times they were invested with the dalmatica\* at their coronation, only as an emblem of the ornament of a good life and holy actions ; that the rod † they received was the rod of virtue and equity, to encourage and make much of the godly, and to terrify the wicked ; to shew the way to those that go astray, and to offer the hand to those that fall ; to repress the proud, and to lift up the lowly ; that the sword ‡ they were girt with, was to protect the liberties of their people, to defend and help widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain those which are restored, and confirm things that are in good order.

As to our hero, he so fully put on the character of a ship-wrecked seaman, that in his first excursion he gained a very considerable booty, having likewise ingeniously imitated the passes and certificates that were necessary for him to travel unmolested. After about a month's travel, he accidentally, at Kingbridge, in Devonshire, met with Co'eman, his school-fellow, one of those who entered with him into the community, as before related, but had, after a year and a half,

and sanctify this crown, that as the same is adorned with many precious stones, so this thy servant that weareth the same, may of thy grace be replenished with the manifest gift of all precious virtues, &c."

\* When the archbishop putteth the dalmatica, or the white robe studded with purple, on the king, he maketh the following prayer :— " O God, the King of kings, and Lord of lords ; by whom kings do reign, and lawgivers do make good laws. vouchsafe in thy grace to bless this kingly ornament, and grant that thy servant, our king, who doth wear it, may shine in thy sight with the ornament of a good life, and holy actions, &c."

† When the archbishop delivereth the rod with the dove into the king's left hand, he saith,— " Receive the rod of virtue and equity : learn to make much of the godly, and to terrify the wicked : shew the way to those that go astray, offer the hand to those that fall, repress the proud, lift up the lowly, &c."

‡ When the archbishop delivereth the sword into the king's right hand, he saith,— " Receive this kingly sword for the defence of the faith of Christ's holy church, and with it exercise thou the force of equity, and mightily destroy the growth of iniquity ; protect the holy church of God, and his people ; defend and help widows and orphans ; restore the things that are going to decay ; maintain those things which are restored ; be revenged of injustice, and confirm things that are in good order."

abode with them, left them, and returned to his friends ; but not finding that satisfaction among them as with the gypsies, had again joined that people : great was the joy therefore of these two friends at their meeting, and they soon agreed to travel together for some time ; and accordingly proceeded to Totnes, and from thence to the city of Exeter : entering that city, they raised a contribution there in one day amounting to several pounds.

Having obtained all he could desire from this stratagem, his faithful invention soon hinted another. He now became the plain, honest country farmer, who, living in the isle of Sheppy, in Kent, had the misfortune to have his grounds overflowed, and all his cattle drowned. His habit was now neat but rustic ; his air and behaviour simple and inoffensive ; his speech in the Kentish dialect ; his countenance dejected ; his tale pitiful, nay, wondrous pitiful ; a wife and seven helpless infants being purtitors of his misfortunes : in short, never did that excellent actor, Mr. Garrick, personate any character more just ; nor did he ever make stronger evasions of pity in the character of the unfortunate good King Lear, than our hero did under this ; so that if this former stratagem answered his wishes, this still did more so, his now getting scidam less than guineas a-day.

Having raised a very considerable booty by these two stratagems, he made the best of his way towards Stratton, in Devonshire, where was soon to be held a general assembly of the gypsies ; here he was received with great applause, on account of the successful stratagems he had executed, and he had an honourable mark of distinction bestowed upon him, being seated near the king.

Though our hero, by means of these stratagems, abounded with all the pleasures he could desire, yet he began now to reflect with himself on that grand and noble maxim of life, That we are not born for ourselves only, but indebted to all mankind, to be of as great use and service to them, as our capacities and abilities will enable us to be : he therefore gave a handsome gratuity to an expert and famous rat-catcher, (who assumed the honour of being rat-catcher to the king, and produced a patent for the free exercise of his art,) to be initiated into that, and the still more useful secret of curing madness in dogs or cattle.

Our hero, by his close application, soon attained so considerable a knowledge in his profession that he practised with

much success and applause, to the great advantage of the public in general, not confining the good effects of his knowledge to his own community only, but extending them universally to all sorts of people, wheresoever they were wanted ; for though we have before observed that the mendicants are in a constant state of hostility with all other people, and Mr. Carew was as alert as any one in laying all manner of schemes and stratagems to carry off a booty from them; yet he thought, as a member of the grand society of human kind, he was obliged to do them all the good in his power, when it was not opposite to the interest of that particular community of which he was a member.

Mr. Carew's invention being never at a loss, he now formed a new stratagem ; to execute which, he exchanged his habit, shirt, &c. for only an old blanket ; shoes and stockings he laid aside, because they did not suit his present purpose. Being thus accoutred, or rather unaccoutred, he was now no more than poor Mad Tom, whom the foul fiend has led through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, over bog and quagmire, that hath laid knives under his pillow, and halters in his pew, set ratsbane by his porridge, made him proud at heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four-inched bridges, to curse his own shadow for a traitor ; who eats the swimming frog, the toad, the tadpole, the wall-newt, and the water-newt ; that in the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages, swallows the old rat and ditchdog, drinks the green mantle off the standing pool ;

And mice and rats, and such small geer,  
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.

O do, de, do, de, do, de ; bless thee from whirlwind, star-blasting, and taking : do poor Tom some charity whom the foul fiend vexes ; there could I have him now, and there and there again, and there ; through the sharp hawthorn blows the cold wind, Tom's a-cold ; who gives any thing to poor Tom ?—In this character, and with such like expressions, our hero entered the house both of great and small, claiming kindred to them, and committing all manner of frantic actions : such as beating himself, offering to eat coals of fire, running against the wall, and tearing to pieces whatever garments were given him to cover his nakedness ; by which means he raised very considerable contributions.

But these different habits and characters were still of farther use to our hero, for by their means he had a farther opportunity

of seeing the world, and knowing mankind, than most of our youths who make the grand tour; for as he had none of those petty amusements and raree shows, which so much divert our young gentlemen abroad, to engage his attention, it was wholly applied to the study of mankind, their various passions and inclinations; and he made the greater improvement in his study, as in many of his characters they acted before him without reserve or disguise. He saw in little and plain houses, hospitality, charity, and compassion, the children of frugality; and found, under gilded and spacious roofs, littleness, uncharitableness, and inhumanity, the offspring of luxury and riot: he saw servants waste their master's substance, and that there were no greater or more crafty thieves than domestic ones; and met with masters who roared out for liberty abroad, acting the arbitrary tyrant in their own houses: he saw ignorance and passion exercise the rod of justice; oppression, the hand-maid of power; self-interest out-weighing friendship and honesty in the opposite scale; pride and envy spurning and trampling on what was more worthy than themselves; he saw the pure white robes of truth sullied with the black hue of hypocrisy and dissimulation; he met sometimes too much riches unattended by pomp and pride, but diffusing themselves in numberless unexhausted streams, conducted by the hand of two lovely servants, Goodness and Beneficence: and he saw honesty, integrity, and goodness of mind, inhabitants of the humble cot of poverty.

All these observations afforded him no little pleasure, but he felt a much greater in the indulgence of the emotions of filial piety, paying his parents frequent visits, unknown to them, in different disguises; at which time, the tenderness he saw them express for him in their enquiries after him (it being their constant custom so to do of all travellers,) always melted him with real tears.

It has been remarked, that curiosity, or the desire of knowledge, is that which most distinguishes man from the brute, and the greater the mind is, the more insatiable is that passion: we may, without flattery, say, no man had a more boundless one than our hero; for not satisfied with the observations he had made in England and Wales (which we are well assured were many more than are usually made by gentlemen before they travel into foreign parts,) he now resolv'd to see other countries and manners. He was the more inclined to this, as he imagined it would enable him to be of greater service to

## THE LIFE OF

the community of which he was a member, by rendering him capable of executing some of his stratagems with much greater success. He communicated this design to his school-fellow Escott, one of those who commenced a gypsy with him (for neither of the four wholly quitted that community.) Escott very readily agreed to accompany him in his travels, and there being a ship ready to sail for Newfoundland, lying at Dartmouth, where they then were, they agreed to embark on board her, being called the Mainsail, commanded by Captain Holtsworth. Nothing remarkable happened in their passage which relates to our hero; we shall therefore pass by it, and land him safe in Newfoundland.

This large island was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who was sent to America by Henry the VIIth, King of England, in the year 1497, to make discoveries. It is of a triangular figure, as big as Ireland, of about 300 leagues in circuit, separated from Canada, or New France, on the continent to the north, and Nova Scotia to the south, by a channel of much the same breadth as that between Dover and Calais. It lies between 46 and 50 degrees of north latitude. It is not above 1800 miles distant from the Land's End of England. It has many commodious bays along the coast, some of them running into the land towards one another 20 leagues. The climate is very hot in summer, and cold in winter, the snow lying upon the ground four or five months in the year; the soil is very barren, bearing little or no corn, being full of mountains and impenetrable forests; its meadows are like heath, and covered with a sort of moss instead of grass.

Our hero, nevertheless, did not spend his time uselessly, or even without entertainment in this uncomfortable country; for an inquisitive and active mind will find more use and entertainment amongst barren rocks and mountains, than the indolent person can amongst all the magnificence and beauty of Versailles; he therefore visited Torbay, Kitaway, Carboneer, Brigas Bay, Bay of Bulls, Pretty Harbour, Cape Broil, Ponaviste, and all the other settlements, both English and French, accurately making himself fully acquainted with the names, circumstances, and characters, of all the inhabitants of any note. He also visited the Great Bank of Newfoundland, so much talked of, which is a mountain of sand lying near the sea, above 450 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth, lying on the east side of the island: the sea that runs over it, when it is flood, is 200 fathoms deep on all sides, so that at that time the largest ships may venture upon it without

Year of striking (except at a place called the Virgins) but at the ebb it is dry in some places : he likewise visited the other lesser banks, viz. Vert Bank, about 240 miles long, and 120 miles over the Bancuero Bank, lying in the shape of a shoe, about the bigness of the other : but the greatest entertainment, and what seemed most worthy of his observation, was the great and other banks near the coast, for which purpose, during his stay there, he saw several hundred ships come in from different parts, both of America and Europe, so that he had an opportunity of gaining some knowledge of a considerable part of the world by his enquiries, he missing no opportunity of conversing with the sailors of different countries : he was told several of these ships carried away thirty or thirty-five thousand fish a-piece ; and though this yearly consumption has been made for two centuries past, yet the same plenty of fish continues without any diminution.

He observed that there are two sorts of salt cod, the one called green or white, the other dried or cured ; but they are both the same fish, only differently prepared. The best, largest, and fattest cod, are those taken on the south side of the Great Bank ; and the best season is from the beginning of February to the end of April ; for then the cod, which during the winter had retired to the deepest part of the sea, return to the Bank, and grow very fat. Those caught from March to June keep well enough, which cannot be said of those taken in July, August, and September. An experienced fisherman, though he only takes one fish at a time, will catch three hundred and fifty, or four hundred in a day, but seldom so many ; for it is a very fatiguing work, both on account of the weight of the fish, and the cold that reigns about the bank. When the heads of the fish are cut off, their bellies opened, and the guts taken out, the salter (on whose ability and care the success of the voyage chiefly depends) ranges them in the bottom of the vessel, and having made a layer there of a fathom or two square, he covers it with salt ; over this he lays another, and covers it as before : and thus disposes all the fish of one day, taking care never to mix the fish of different days together. When the cod have thus lain to drain for three or four days, they are removed into another part of the vessel, and salted a second time ; and this is all the preparation these green fish undergo.

The principal fishery for cod, intended to be dried, is along the southern coast of Newfoundland, where there are several commodious ports to carry the fish ashore : and though the ~~are smaller here than at the Bank, on that account they~~

fitter to keep, and the salt penetrates them the better. ~~As~~ cod are only to be dried in the sun, the European vessels are obliged to put to sea in March or April, in order to have the benefit of summer for drying. Some vessels indeed are sent in June and July, but those only purchase fish already prepared by the English settled in Newfoundland, giving meal, brandy, biscuit, pulse, linen, &c. in exchange. When the ships arrive in the spring, and have fixed upon a station, some of the crew build a stage or scaffold on the shore, whilst the rest are fishing, and as fast as they can catch their fish they land them, open them, and salt them on moveable benches ; but the main salting is performed on the scaffold. As soon as the fish have taken salt, they wash them and lay them on piles to drain. When drained, they range them on hurdles, head to tail ; and whilst they lie thus, they turn them four times every twenty-four hours. As they begin to dry, they lay them in heaps of ten or twelve a-piece, and continue to enlarge the heap, every day, till they are double their first bulk. At length they join two of these heaps together, and turn them every day as before. Lastly, they salt them over again, beginning with those that have been salted first, and then lay them in large piles as big as hay-stacks. Thus they remain till they are carried on ship-board, where they are laid on branches of trees, disposed for that purpose, at the bottom of the vessel, with mats all around, to prevent their contracting any moisture.—Besides the fish itself, there are other commodities obtained from it, viz. the tripes and tongues, which are salted at the same time with the fish, and put up in barrels ; the roes, or eggs, which, being salted and barrelled up, are of use to cast into the sea, to draw fish together, particularly pilchards ; and the oil, which is drawn from the livers, is used in dressing of leather.

The fishing season being over, and our hero having made all the observations that he thought might be useful to him, returned again in the Mainsail to Dartmouth, from whence he had first sailed, bringing with him a surprising fierce and large dog, which he had enticed to follow him, and made as gentle as a lamb, by an art which was peculiar to himself. Our hero was received with great joy by his fellow gypsies, and they were loud in his praises, when they understood he had undertaken this voyage to enable him to deceive his enemies *with the greater success*. He accordingly, in a few days, *went out on a cruise in the character of a shipwrecked seaman, lost in a vessel homeward-bound from Newfoundland, sometimes belonging to Pool, sometimes to Dartmouth, at other*

times to other ports, and under such or such commander, according as the newspapers gave account of such melancholy accidents.

If the booty he got before under this character was considerable, it was much more so now, for being able to give an exact account of Newfoundland, the settlements, harbours, fishery, and inhabitants thereof, he applied with great confidence to masters of vessels, and gentlemen well acquainted with those parts ; so that those whom before his prudence would not permit him to apply to, now became his greatest benefactors, as the perfect account he gave of the country engaged them to give credit to all he asserted, and made them very liberal in his favour.

It was about this time that our hero became sensible of the power of love ; we mean of that sort which has more of the mind than the body, and is tender, delicate, and constant ; the object of which remains constantly fixed in the mind, like the arrow in the wounded deer, and it will not admit of any partner with it. It was in the town of Newcastle, so famous for its coal-works, which our hero visited out of curiosity, appearing there undisguised and making a very genteel appearance, that he became enamoured with the daughter of Mr. G--y, an eminent apothecary and surgeon there ; this young lady had charms perhaps equal to any of her sex ; and we might in that style, which one, who entitles himself an author of the first rate, calls the sublime, say, "Here was whiteness which no lilies, ivory, nor alabaster could match. The finest cambric might be supposed from envy to cover that bosom, which was much whiter than itself ;" but we must confess we always feel a cold horror shoot through our limbs at the reading of this puerile sublime, (and we make no doubt but many other readers do the same) as it greatly tends "infandum renovare dolorem," to make our hearts ache by putting us in mind of what our posteriors have suffered from us at school. We shall therefore content ourselves with saying, this young lady had charms sufficient to captivate the heart of any man not unsusceptible of love ; and they made so deep an impression upon our hero, that they wholly effaced every object, which before had created any desire in him, and never permitted any other to raise them afterwards ; so wonderful to tell ! we have, after about thirty years enjoyment, seen him lament her occasional absence almost with tears, and talk of her with all the fondness of one who had been in love but three days. Our hero tried all love's soft persuasion

with this fair one in an honourable way ; and as his person was very engaging, and his appearance genteel, he did not find her greatly averse to his proposals. As he was aware that his being of the community of the gypsies might prejudice her against him without examination, he passed with her for the mate of a collier's vessel, in which he was supported by Captain L....n of Dartmouth, an old acquaintance of our hero, who then commanded a vessel lying at Newcastle, and acknowledged him for his mate. These assertions satisfied the young lady very well, and she at length consented to exchange the tender care and love of a parent for that of a husband. The reader perhaps may be surprised that she should not make any further enquiries about him ; it is therefore necessary that we should inform him, that our hero had engaged on his side a very eloquent and persuasive advocate or counsellor, (for we know not which denomination most properly belongs to him,) one who, though still beardless, existed as soon as the first woman was created, and has had ever since (till within this last century) very great practice in the business of uniting both sexes for life, but of late years a neighbouring counsellor, named Self-interest, has by under-hand dealings, false informations, and mean suggestions, taken away the greatest part of his business, so that he is seldom retained on either side. Our hero, however, engaged him in his service, and he pleaded so strongly for him in the young lady, that he removed all her objections, and silenced all her scruples, and at last persuaded her to leave her home, and venture on board Captain L....n's vessel with her lover ; for though this counsellor, according to a very good picture of him drawn by a famous master, has more of the wanton, roguish fancies of a boy in his countenance, than the formality, wisdom, and gravity of those counsellors, whom thou hast perhaps seen in Westminster-hall, and never wore one of those ponderous perukes which are so essential to the knowledge, wisdom, and eloquence of those gentlemen ; yet we are assured none of them ever equalled him in persuasive arguments, removing of difficulties, and silencing of doubts ; for he indeed differs in practice from most of the counsellors we ever heard of : for as these are apt to puzzle and perplex their clients by their answers, and make intricate what was plain before, on the contrary, the gentleman we are speaking of had a wonderful faculty of making the greatest difficulties plain and easy, and always answered every objection and scruple to the entire satisfaction of his client.

The lover and his fair one being on board, they soon  
arrived fail, and the very winds being willing to favour these  
two happy lovers, they had an exceeding quick passage to  
Dartmouth, where they landed. Our hero being now no  
longer able to conceal his being a member of the community of  
the gypsies, after some previous introduction, declared it to  
the young lady, who was not a little surprised and troubled at  
it; but the counsellor we have already spoken of, being near  
at hand, soon composed her mind, by suggesting to her the  
worthy family her lover was sprung from; that the community  
of the gypsies was more happy and less disreputable than she  
imagined; that the person of her lover was quite amiable, and  
that he had good nature and love enough to make her happy  
in any condition.

As these suggestions entirely satisfied her, the lovers in a  
few days set out for Bath, where they lawfully solemnized  
their nuptials with great gaiety and splendour, and were those  
two persons whom the old standers at Bath must needs remem  
ber to have made such an eclat about thirty years ago, though  
nobody at that time could conjecture who they were, which  
was the occasion of much speculation, and many false sur  
mises.

We cannot conclude on this head, but with the deserved  
praises of our hero, from whose mouth we have had repeated  
assurance, that during their voyage to Dartmouth, and their  
journey from thence to Bath, not the least indignity was  
offered to the innocence or modesty of his dear Miss Gray.

Our lovers began to be at length weary of the same re  
peated rounds of pleasure at Bath; for at that time the wit of  
man had not reached so high as the invention of that most  
charming, entertaining, never-cloying diversion called E—O,  
which seems to have been reserved among the secrets of fate to  
do honour to the present age; for upon the nicest scrutiny, we  
are quite convinced it is entirely new, and cannot find the least  
traces of its being borrowed from any nation under the sun;  
for though we have with great pains and labour enquired into  
all the games and diversions of the ancients; though we have  
followed untutored Indians through all their revels, and  
though we have accurately examined into the dull pleasures of  
the uncouth Hottentots, yet in all these we find either some  
marks of ingenuity to exercise and refresh the mind, or some  
thing of labour to invigorate the body; we therefore could  
not help interrupting our history, to do honour to this truly  
original game.

Our lovers having left Bath, visited next the city of Bristol, where they staid some time, and caused more speculation than they had before done at Bath, and did as much damage to that city as the famous Lucullus did at Rome, on his return from his victorious expedition ; we have some reason to think they first introduced the love of dress among those plain and frugal citizens. After some stay here, they made a tour through Somerset, Dorset, and Hampshire, where they paid a visit to an uncle of our hero, living then at Porchester, near Gosport, who was a clergyman of distinguished merit and character ; here they were received with great politeness and hospitality, and abode a considerable time. His uncle took this opportunity of making use of every argument to persuade him to quit the community of the gypsies ; but our hero was so thoroughly fixed in his principles, that even that argument which oftentimes convinces patriots in a few hours, That all they said and did before was wrong ; that kings have a divine right to grind the faces of their subjects ; and that power which lays its iron hand on Nabal's goodly vineyard, and says, This is mine, for so I will, is preferable to heavenly liberty, which says to every man, Possess what is thine own ; reap what thou hast sown, gather what thou hast planted ; eat, drink, and lie down secure : even this powerful argument had no effect upon our hero ; for though his uncle made him very lucrative offers for the present, and future promises of making him heir to all his possessions, yet, remembering his engagements with the gypsies, he rejected them all ; and reflecting now that he had long lived useless to that community, he began to prepare for his departure from his uncle's, in order to make some excursions on the enemy ; and to do this with more effect, he besought himself of a new stratagem. He therefore equips himself in a long loose black gown, puts on a band, a large white peruke, and a broad-brimmed hat ; his whole deportment was agreeable to his dress ; his pace was solemn and slow, his countenance thoughtful and grave, his eyes turned on the ground, but now and then raised in seeming ejaculations to heaven ; in every look and action he betrayed his want, but at the same time seemed overwhelmed with that shame which modest merit feels when it is obliged to solicit the cold hand of charity. This behaviour excited the curiosity of many gentlemen, clergy, &c. to enquire into the circumstances of his misfortunes ; but it was with difficulty they could engage him to relate them, it being with much seeming reluctance that he acquainted them with his having exercised for many years

the sacred office of a clergyman at Abberrushtuth, a parish in Wales; but that the government changing, he had preferred quitting his benefice, though he had a wife and several children, to taking an oath contrary to his principles and conscience. This relation he accompanied with frequent sighs, deep marks of adoration of the ways of Providence, and warm expressions of his firm trust and reliance in its goodness and faithfulness, with high encomiums on the inward satisfaction of a good conscience. When he discoursed with any clergyman, or other person of literature, he would now and then introduce some Latin or Greek sentences, that were applicable to what he was talking of, which gave his hearers an high opinion of his learning: all this, and his thorough knowledge of those persons whom it was proper to apply to, made this stratagem succeed even beyond his own expectation. But now hearing of a vessel bound to Philadelphia, on board of which were many Quakers, being cast away upon the coast of Ireland, he laid aside his gown, cassock and band, clothes himself in a plain suit, pulls the button from his hat, and flaps it on every side; his countenance was now demure, his language unadorned with any flowers of speech, and the words You and Sir he seemed to hold in abomination; his hat was moved to none, for though under misfortunes, he would not think of bowing the knee to Baal.

With these qualifications he addressed himself to persons of the denomination of Quakers with great success; (for indeed it were to be wished that all other sects would imitate them in their readiness to relieve their brethren) and hearing that there was to be a great meeting of them from all parts, at a place called Thorncombe, in Devonshire, he makes the best of his way there; and, with a demure look and modest assurance, enters the assembly, where, making his case known, and satisfying them, by his behaviour, of his being one of their sect, they made a very considerable contribution for his relief.

So active was the mind of our hero, that he was never more happy than when engaged in some adventure or other; therefore, when he had no opportunity of putting any great stratagem in execution, he would amuse himself with those which did not require so great a share of art and ingenuity. Whenever he heard of any melancholy accident by fire, he immediately repaired to the place where it happened, and there remarking very accurately the spot, enquired into the cause of it, and getting an exact information of the trader, character,

families and circumstances of the unhappy sufferers, he immediately assumed the person and name of one of them; and burning some part of his coat and hat, as an ocular demonstration of his narrow escape, he made the best of his way to places at some distance, and there passed for one who had been burnt out; and to give the greater credit, shewed a paper signed with the names of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood of the place where the fire happened, recommending him as an honest, unhappy sufferer; by which he got considerable sums. Under this character, he had once the boldness to address Justice Hall, of Exmouth in Devon, the terror and professed enemy of every order of the gypsies; however our hero so artfully managed, (though he went through a strict examination) that he at last convinced his worship that he was an honest miller, whose house, mill, and whole substance had been consumed by fire, occasioned by the negligence of an apprentice-boy, and was accordingly relieved as such by the justice. Coming one day to Squire Portman's, of Brinson, near Blandford, in the character of a rat-catcher, with a hairy cap upon his head, a buff girdle about his waist, and a tame rat in a little box by his side, he boldly marched up to the house in this disguise, though his person was well known by the family, and meeting in the court with Mr. Portman, the Rev. Mr. Bryant, and several other gentlemen whom he well knew, but did not suspect he should be known by them, he accosted them as a rat-catcher, asking if their honours had any rats to kill? Do you understand your business well? replies Mr. Portman. Yes, and please your honour, I have followed it many years, and have been employed in his Majesty's yards and ships. Well, go in and get something to eat; and after dinner we will try your abilities.

Our hero was again accordingly placed at the second table to dinner, and very handsomely entertained; after which he was called into a great parlour, among a large company of gentlemen and ladies. Well, honest rat-catcher, says Mr. Portman, can you lay any schemes to kill the rats without hurting my dogs? Yes, replied Mr. Carew, I shall lay it where even the cats can't climb to reach it. And what countryman are you? A Devonshire man, please your honour. What's your name? Our hero now perceiving, by some smiles and whispering of the gentlemen, that he was known, replied very composedly, B,a,m,p,f,y,l,d,e M,o,s,r,e C,a,r,e,w. This occasioned a good deal of mirth: and Mr. Carew asking, What scabby sheep had infected the whole flock? was told, Parson

Bryant was he who has discovered him, none of the other gentlemen knowing him under this disguise; upon which, turning to the parson, he asked him, If he had forgot good King Charles's rules? Mr. Pleydell, of St. Andrew's, Milbourn, expressed a pleasure at seeing the famous Mr. Bampfylde-Moore Carew, saying, he had never seen him before. Yes, but you have, replies he, and gave me a suit of clothes. Mr. Pleydell testified some surprise at this, and desired to know when it was. Mr. Carew asked him, If he did not remember a poor wretch met him one day at his stable door, with an old stocking round his head instead of a cap, and an old woman's ragged mantle on his shoulders, no shirt on his back, nor stockings on his legs, and scarce any shoes on his feet; and that he asked him, if he was mad? to which he replied, No; but a poor unfortunate man, cast away on the coast, and taken up, with eight others, by a Frenchman; the rest of the crew, fifteen in number, being all drowned; and that Mr. Pleydell, having asked what countryman he was, gave him a guinea and a suit of clothes. Mr. Pleydell said, he well remembered such a poor object. Well, replied our hero, that object was no other than the rat-catcher now before you; at which all the company laughed very heartily. Well, says Mr. Pleydell, I will lay a guinea I shall know you again, come in what shape you will: the same said Mr. Seymour of Handford. Some of the company asserting to the contrary of this, they desired our hero to try his ingenuity upon them, and then discover himself, to convince them of it.

This being agreed upon, and having received a handsome contribution of this company, he took his leave; but parson Bryant followed him out, and acquainted him that the same company, and many more, would be at Mr. Pleydell's on such a day; and advised him to make use of that opportunity to deceive them altogether; which our hero soon resolved to do. He therefore revolved in his mind what stratagem was most likely to succeed: at length he fixed upon one, which he thought could not fail answering his purpose.

When the day was come, the barber was called in to make his face as smooth as his art could do, and a woman's gown and other female accoutrements of the largest size were provided for him: having jumped into his petticoats, pinned a large dowdy under his chin, and put a high crowned hat on his head, he made a figure so comical that even Hogarth's humour can scarcely parallel: yet our hero thought himself of something else to render his disguise more impenetrable; he therefore

borrowed a little hump-back child of a tinker, and two more of some others of his community. There remained now only in what situation to place the children, and it was quickly resolved to tie two to his back, and to take the other in his arms.

Thus accoutered, and thus hung with helpless infants, he marched forwards for Mr Pleydell's; coming up to the door, he put his hand behind him, and pinches one of the children, which set it a roaring; this gave the alarm to the dogs, so that between their barking, and the child's crying, the whole family was sufficiently disturbed: out comes the maid, crying, Carry away the children, old woman, they disturb the ladies. God bless their ladyships, I am the poor unfortunate grandmother of these poor helpless infants, whose dear mother and all they had was burnt at the dreadful fire at Kirton, and hope the good ladies, for God's sake, will bestow something on the poor, famishing, starving infants: this moving story was accompanied with tears; upon which, in goes the maid to acquaint the ladies of this melancholy tale, while the good grandmother kept pinching one or other of the children, that they might play their parts to greater perfection: the maid soon returned with half-a-crown from the ladies, and some good broth, with which he went into the court-yard to eat, (understanding the gentlemen were not in the house) and got one of the under-servants, whom he met, to give some to the children on his back. He had not long been there, before the gentlemen all came in together, who accosted him with, Where did you come from, old woman? From Kirton, please your honours, where the poor unhappy mother of these helpless babes was burnt to death by the flames, and all they had consumed. D—n you, said one of the gentlemen, (who is well known by the name of Worthy Sir, and was particularly acquainted with Mr. Carew) there has been more money collected for Kirton than ever Kirton was worth; however, he gave this good old grandmother a shilling, the other gentlemen likewise relieved her, commiserating her age, and her burden of so many helpless infants, not one of them discovering our hero in the old woman, who received their alms very thankfully, and pretended to go away; but the gentlemen were not got into the house before there ears were saluted with a tantivee, tantivee, and holloo to the dogs, upon which they turned about, supposing it to be some brother sportsman; but seeing nobody, Worthy Sir swore the old woman they had relieved was Carew; a servant therefore was dispatched to bring her back, and she was brought into the parlour among

the gentlemen, where being examined, he confessed himself to be the famous Mr. Bampfylde-Moore Carew, which made the gentlemen very metry, and they were now all employed in unscrusing the children from his back, and observing the features and dres<sup>s</sup> of this grandmother, which afforded them sufficient entertainment ; they afterwards rewarded our hero for the mirth he procured them.

In the same manner he raised a contribution of Mr. Jones of Ashton, near Bristol, twice in one day, who had maintained with a gentleman of his acquaintance, that he could not be so deceived. In the morning, with a footy face, leather apron, a dejected countenance, and a woollen cap, he was generously relieved as an unfortunate blacksmith, whose all had been consumed by fire : in the afternoon he exchanged his legs for crutches ; his countenance was now pale and sickly, his gestures very expressive of pain, his complaints lamentable ; a poor unfortunate tinner, disabled from maintaining himself, a wife, and seven children, by the damps and hardships he had suffered in the mines ; and so well did he paint his distress, that the disabled tinner was now as generously relieved, as the unfortunate blacksmith had been in the morning.

Being now near the city of Bath, where he had not long before made so great a figure with his new-married bride, he was resolv'd to visit it in a very different shape and character ; he therefore ties up one of his legs behind him, and supplies its place with a wooden one, and putting on a false beard, assumes the character of a poor old cripple. In this dis guise he had an opportunity of entertaining himself with the different receptions he met with from every order of men now, from what he had done before in his fine clothes : the rich, who before saluted him with their hats and compliments, now spurned him out of their way ; the gamesters overlooked him, thinking he was no fish for their net ; the chairmen, instead of Please your honour, d—d him ; and the pumpers, who attentively marked his nod before, now denied him a glass of water ; many of the clergy, those disciples of humility, looked upon him with a supercilious brow : the ladies too, who had before strove who should be his partner at the balls, could not now bear the sight of so shocking a creature : thus despised are poverty and rags, though sometimes the veil of real merit ; and thus carefed and flattered is finery, though perhaps a covering for shame, poverty of soul, and abandoned profligacy. One character alone vouchsafed to look upon this contemptible object ; the good man looked upon

him with an eye melting into tenderness and soft compassion, while at the same time the hand was stretched out to relieve him, shewed the heart felt all the pangs which it supposed him to feel. But notwithstanding the almost general contempt, he raised very considerable contributions (for as some tossed him money out of pride, others to get rid of his importunity, and a few, as above, out of a good heart) as amounted to no small sum by the end of the season.

It is almost unnecessary to inform the reader that these successful stratagems gained him high applause and honour in the company of the gypsies: he soon became the favourite \* of their king, (who was very old and decrepid) and had always some honourable mark of distinction assigned him at their public assemblies. These honours and applause were so many fresh spurs to his ingenuity and industry; so certain it is, that wherever those qualities are honoured and publicly rewarded, though but by an oaken garland, there industry will outwork itself, and ingenuity will exceed the common bounds of art. Our hero, therefore, was continually planning new stratagems, and soon executed, a very bold one on his Grace the Duke of Bolton: coming to his seat near Basingstoke in Hampshire, he dressed himself in a sailor's ragged habit, and knocking at the gate, desired of the porter, with a composed and assured countenance, admittance to the Duke, or at least that the porter would give his Grace a paper which he held in his hand; but as he did not apply in a proper manner to this great officer, (who we think may not improperly be styled the turnkey of the gate) as he did not shew him that passport which can open every gate, pass by the surliest porter, and get admittance even to kings, neither himself nor paper could gain any entrance; however he was not disheartened with this, but waiting near the gate for some time, he at last saw a servant come out, whom he followed, and telling him that he was a very unfortunate man, desired he would be so kind as introduce him where he might speak to his Grace: as this servant had no interest in locking up his master (for that belonged to the porter only) he very readily complied with his request, as soon as the porter was off his stand: which he accordingly did, introducing him into a hall, where the Duke was to pass through soon; he had not been long there before the Duke came in, upon which he

\* By this word we do not mean a worthless flatterer, but one who from real merit deserved the approbation of his king.

clapped his knee to the ground; and very graciously offered a paper to his hand for acceptance, which was a petition, setting forth, that the unfortunate petitioner, Bampfylde Moore Carew was supercargo of a large vessel that was cast away, coming from Sweden, in which were his whole effects, and none of which he had been able to save. The Duke, seeing the name of Bampfylde Moore Carew, and knowing those names to belong to families of the greatest worth and note in the west of England, enquired of what family he was, and how he came entitled to those honourable names? He replied, they were those of his godfathers, the honourable Hugh Bampfylde, and the honourable Major Moore. The Duke then asked him several questions about his friends and relations, all which he answered very fully; and the Duke expressing some surprise that he should apply for relief in his misfortunes to any but his own family, who were so well able to assist him, he replied, he had disengaged them by some follies in his youth, and had not seen them for some years, but was now returning to them. Many more questions did the Duke, and a lady who was present, ask him; all which he answered to their satisfaction.

As this was not a great while after his becoming a member of the community of the gypsies, the Duke had never heard that any of the noble families of the Carews was become one of those people, and was very glad to have it in his power to oblige any of that family; he therefore treated him with respect, and called a servant to conduct him into an inner room, where the Duke's barber waited on him to shave him, and presently after came in a footman, who brought in a good suit of trimmed clothes, a fine Holland shirt, and all other parts of dress suitable to these. As soon as he had finished dressing, he was introduced to the Duke again, who complimented him on his genteel appearance, and not without reason, as few did more honour to dress. He was desired to sit down by the Duke, with whom were many other persons of quality, who were all greatly taken with his person and behaviour, and very much condole his misfortunes; so that a collection was soon made for him, to the amount of ten guineas. The Duke, being engaged to go out in the afternoon, desired him to stay there that night, and gave orders that he should be handsomely entertained, leaving his gentleman to keep him company; but Mr. Carew, probably not liking his company so well as the Duke's, took an opportunity, soon after the Duke was gone, to set out, unobserved, towards Basingstoke, where he immediately went to a house which he knew was frequented by so

of his community. The master of the house, who saw him entering the door, cried out, Here's his Grace the Duke of Bolton coming in; upon which there was no small hurry amongst the company. As soon as he entered, he ordered the liquor to flow very plentifully at his private cost; his brethren, discovering who he was, were greatly amazed at the appearance he made, so different from the usual custom of their order: but when he informed them of the bold stratagem he had executed, the whole place resounded with applause, and every one acknowledged he was most worthy of succeeding their present good old king.

As our hero's thoughts were bent on making still greater advantage of his stratagem, he did not stay long with his brethren, but went to a reputable inn, where he lodged, and set out the next morning for Salisbury; here he presented his petition to the mayor, bishop, and other gentlemen of great note and fortune (applying to none but such as were so) and acquainted them with the favours he had received from his Grace the Duke of Bolton. The gentlemen, having such ocular demonstration of the Duke's liberality, treated him with great complaisance and respect, and relieved him very generously, not presuming to offer any small alms to one whom the Duke of Bolton had thought so worthy of his notice. In the same manner, and with the same success, he visited Lord Arundel, Sir Edward Bouviere, and many other gentlemen in the counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset. Coming into Devonshire (his native country) he visited all his friends and most intimate acquaintance in that part, and was relieved by them, not one of them discovering this unfortunate supercargo to be Mr. Bampfylde-Moore Carew. Being one morning near the seat of his friend, Sir William Courtney, he was resolved to pay him three visits that day: he goes therefore to a house frequented by his order, and there pulls off his fine clothes, and puts on a parcel of rags; in this dress he moves towards Sir William's; there, with a piteous moan, a dismal countenance, and deplorable tale, he got half-a-crown from that gentleman, as a man who had met with misfortunes at sea. At noon he put on a leather apron, a coat which seemed scorched by the fire, and with a dejected countenance applied again, and was relieved as an unfortunate shoemaker, who had been burnt out of his house, and all he had. In the afternoon he goes again in his trimmed clothes, and, desiring admittance to Sir William, with a modest grace and submissive eloquence he relates his misfortunes as the supercargo of a vessel which had

been cast away, and his whole effects lost, at the same time mentioning the kindness he had received from his Grace the Duke of Bolton. Sir William, seeing his genteel appearance and behaviour, treated him with that respect which the truly great will always pay to those who supplicate their assistance, and generously relieved him, giving him a guinea at his departure. There happened to be at that time a great number of the neighbouring gentry and clergy at dinner with Sir William, not one of whom discovered who this supercargo was, except the Rev. Mr. Richards, who did not make it known till he was gone; upon which Sir William dispatched a servant after him, to desire him to come back. When he entered the room again, Sir William and the rest of the company were very merry with him, and he was desired to sit down and give them some account by what stratagem he had obtained all his finery, and what success he had with it, which he did; after which he asked Sir William, if he had not bestowed half-a-crown that morning on a beggar, and at noon relieved a poor unfortunate shoemaker? 'I remember,' replied Sir William, 'that I bestowed such an alms on a poor ragged wretch.' 'Well,' says Mr. Carew, 'that ragged wretch was no other than the supercargo now before you.' Sir William scarcely crediting this, Mr. Carew withdrew, and, putting on the same rags, came again with the same piteous moan, dismal countenance, and deplorable tale, as he had done in the morning, which fully convinced Sir William that he was the same man, and occasioned no little diversion in the company: he was introduced again, and seated among them in his rags. Sir William being one of the few who pay a greater regard to the man than the dress, can discern and support merit under rags, and despise poverty of soul and worthlessness under embroidery: but, notwithstanding the success of this stratagem, our hero has always looked upon it as one of the most unfortunate in his whole life; for after he had been at Sir William's, as above mentioned, coming to Stoke Gabriel, near Totness, on a Sunday, and having done that which discovered the nakedness of Noah, he went to the Rev. Mr. Osburn, the minister of the parish, and requested the thanksgiving of the church for the wonderful preservation of himself and ship's crew in the imminent danger of a violent tempest of thunder and lightning which entirely destroyed the vessel they were aboard of.— Though Mr. Osburn knew him very well, yet he had no suspicion of its being him in disguise; therefore readily granted him his request; and not only so, but recommending him v

his parishioners, a handsome collection was made for him by the congregation, which he had generosity enough to distribute amongst the poor of the parish, reserving but a very small part to himself. Though this was bringing good out of evil, yet he still speaks of it (after above thirty years elapse since the commission) with the greatest regret and compunction of mind; for he is sensible, that though he can deceive man, he cannot deceive God, whose eyes penetrate into every place, and mark all our actions, and who is a Being too awful to be jested with.

It was about this time the good old King of the Mendicants\*, named Claude Patch, well known in the city of London, and most parts of England, finished a life of true glory, being spent in promoting the welfare of his people. A little before his death, finding the decays of nature increase every day, and his final dissolution approach, he called together all his children, to the number of eighteen, and summoned as many of his subjects as were within a convenient distance, being willing that the last spark of his life should go out in the service of his people. This summons was obeyed with heavy hearts by his loving subjects, and at the day and place appointed, a great number assembled together.

The venerable king was brought in a high chair, and placed in the midst of them, his children standing next to him, and his subjects behind them.—Reader, if thou hast ever seen that famous picture of Seneca<sup>t</sup>, bleeding to death in the bath, with his friends and disciples standing around him, then mayest thou form some idea of this assembly; such was the lively grief, such the profound veneration, such the solemn attention, that appeared in every countenance: but we can give thee no adequate idea of the inward joy which the good old king felt at seeing such unfeigned marks of love in his subjects, which he considered as so many testimonies of his own virtues; for certain it is, that when kings are fathers of their people, their subjects will have for them more than the filial love or veneration of sons. The mind of man cannot conceive any thing so august, and the happiness of God can only equal a king beloved by his subjects. Could kings but taste this pleasure at their

\* Under this title we comprehend the community of the gypsies, as well as every other order of mendicants, vulgarly called Beggars.

<sup>t</sup>A picture in the possession of the Earl of Exeter, at his seat near Stamford in Lincolnshire.

First mounting the throne, instead of drinking of the intoxicating cup of power, we should see them considering their subjects as children, and themselves the fathers to nourish, instruct, and provide for them as a flock, and themselves the shepherds to bring them to pleasant pastures, refreshing streams, and secure folds.—For some time the King of the Mendicants sat contemplating these emotions of his subjects, then bending forwards, thus addressed them :

" Children and friends, or rather may I call you all my children, as I regard you all with a paternal love ? I have taken you from your daily employments, that you may all eat and drink with me before I die. I am not courtier enough yet, however, to make my favours an honest loss to my friends ; but before you depart, the book shall be examined, and every one of you shall receive from my privy purse the same sum as you made by your business this day of the last week. Let not this honest act of generosity displease my heirs ; it is the last waste I shall make of their stores : the rest of what I die possessed of is theirs of right ; but my counsel, though directed to them only, shall be a public good to all. The good success, my dear children, with which it has pleased heaven to bless my calling, has given me the power of bestowing one hundred pounds on each of you ; a small fortune, but improveable, and of most use, as it is a proof that every one of you may gain as much as the whole, if your own idleness or vice prevent it not : mark by what means ! Our community, like people of other professions, live upon the necessities, the passions, or the weaknesses of their fellow-creatures. The two great passions of the human breast are vanity and pity ; both these have great power in men's actions, but the first the greater far ; and he who can attract these the most successfully, will gain the largest fortune.

" There was a time when rules for doing this were of more worth to me than gold ; but now I am grown old, my strength and senses fail me, and I am past being an object of compassion. A real scene of affliction moves few hearts to pity ; dissembled wretchedness is what most reaches the human mind, and I am past dissembling. Take therefore among you the maxims I have laid down for my own guide, and use them with as much success as I have done.

" Be not less friends, because ye are brothers, or of the same profession. The lawyers herd together in their inns ; the doctors in their college ; the merchants on Ludgate-hill ; and the old clothes-men in Monmouth-street. What one has not among these, another has ; and among you the heart of him

who is not moved by one lamentable object, will probably be so by another; and that charity, which was half-awakened by the first, will relieve a second or a third. Remember this, and always people a whole street with objects skilled in scenes of different distress, placed at proper distances: the tale that moves one heart, may surprize the next: the obdurate passer-by of the first must be made of no human matter, if he feels no part of the distress that twenty different tales have heaped together; and be assured, that where it is touched with a kindred misfortune, it will bestow.

"Remember, that where one gives out of pity to you, fifty give out of kindness to themselves, to rid them of your troublesome application; and for one that gives out of real compassion, five hundred do it out of ostentation. On these principles, trouble people most who are most busy, and ask relief where many see it given, and you'll succeed in your attempt. Remember that the streets were made for people to walk, and not to converse in: keep up their ancient use, and whenever you see two or three gathered together, be you amongst them, and let them not hear the sound of their own voices, till they have bought off the noise of your's. When self-love is thus satisfied, remember social virtue is the next duty, and tell your next friend where he may go and obtain the same relief by the same means.

"Trouble not yourselves about the nobility; prosperity has made them vain and insensible: they cannot pity what they can never feel.

"The talkers in the street are to be tolerated on different conditions, and at different prices. If they are tradesmen, their conversation will soon end, and may be well paid for by a halfpenny; if an inferior clings to the skirt of a superior, he will give two-pence, rather than be pulled off; and when you are happy enough to meet a lover and his mistress, never part with them under six-pence, for you may be sure they will never part with one another.

"So much regards communities of men; but when you hunt single, the great game of all is to be played. However much you ramble in the day, be sure to have some street near your home, where your chief residence is, and all your idle time is spent. Here learn the history of every family, and whatever has been the latest calamity of that; provide a brother or sister that may pretend the same. If the master of one house has lost a son, let your eldest brother attack his companion on that tender side, and tell him that he has lost the sweetest, hopefulliest,

and dutifuleſt child, that was his only comfort ! What would the answer be, but, Aye, poor fellow, I know how to pity thee in that ; and a ſhilling will be in as much haſte to fly out of his pocket as the firſt tear from his eye.

Is the maſter of a ſecond house ſick, way-lay his wife from morning to night, and tell her you will pray morning, noon, and night, for his recovery. If he dies, grief is the reigning paſſion for the firſt fortnight, let him have been what he would ; grief leads naturally to compassion, ſo let your ſister thrust a pillow under her coats, and tell her ſhe is a poor diſconſolate widow, left with ſeven ſmall children, and that ſhe lost the beſt husband in the world ; and you may ſhare conſiderable gains.

“ Whatever people ſeem to want, give it them largely, in your address to them ; call the beau, Sweet gentleman ; bleſs even his coat or periwig, and tell him they are happy ladies where he’s going. If you meet with a ſchool-boy captain, ſuch as our ſtreets are full of, call him Noble general ; and if the miſer can be any way got to ſtrip himſelf of a farthing, it will be by the name of Charitable Sir.

“ Some people ſhew you in their looks the whole thoughts of their heart, and give you a fine notice how to ſucceed with them. If you meet a ſorrowful countenance with a red coat, be ſure the wearer is a diſbanded officer : let a female always attack him, and tell him ſhe’s the widow of a poor marine, who had ſerved twelve years, and then broke his heart because he was turned out without a penny. If you see a plain man hang down his head as he comes out of ſome nobleman’s gate, tell him, Good worthy Sir, I beg your pardon, but I am a poor ruined tradesman that once was in a good buſineſs, but the great people would not pay me. And if you see a pretty woman with a dejected look, ſend your ſister that is at hand to complain to her of a bad husband, that gets drunk and beats her ; that runs to whores, and has ſpent all her ſubſtance. There are but two things that can make a handsome woman melancholy, the having a bad husband, or the having no husband at all ; if the firſt of theſe is the caſe, one of the former crimes will touch her to the quick, and looſen the ſtrings of her purſe ; in the other let a ſecond diſtrefſed object tell her ſhe was to have been married well, but that her lover died a week before ; one way or other the tender heart of the female will be melted, and the reward will be handsome. If you meet a homely but dressed-up lady, pray for her lovely face, and beg a penny ; if you ſee a mark of delicacy, by the drawing of

the nose, send somebody to shew her a sore leg, a scalded head, or a rupture; If you be happy enough to fall in with a tender husband leading his big wife to church, send some companions that have but one arm, or two thumbs, or tell her of some monstrous child you have brought forth, and the good man will pay you to be gone; if he gives slightly it is but following, getting before the lady, and talking louder, and you may depend upon him searching his pocket to better purpose a second time. Many more things there are I have to speak of, but my feeble tongue will not hold out to speak them; profit by these, they will be found sufficient, and if they prove to you, my children, what they have been to me these eighteen years, I shall not repine at my dissolution."

Here he paused for some time, being almost spent, then recovering his spirits, he thus began again: "As I find the lamp of life is not quite extinguished, I shall employ the little that remains in saying a few words of my public conduct as your king: I call heaven to witness, that I have loved you all with a paternal love; these now feeble limbs and broken spirits have been worn out in providing for your welfare; and often have these now dim eyes watched while you have slept, with a father's care for your safety. I call you all to witness, that I have kept an impartial register of your actions, and no merit has past unnoticed. I have with a most exact hand divided to every man his due portion of our common stock, and have had no worthless favourite, nor useless officers, to eat the honey of your labour. And for all these I have had my reward, in seeing the happiness, and having the love, of all my subjects. I depart therefore in peace to rest with my labours: it remains only that I give you my last advice, which is, [redacted] that in chusing my successor, you pay no partial regard to my family, but let him only who is the most worthy rule over you." He said no more, but, leaning back in his chair, expired without a sigh.

Never was there a scene of more real distress, or more unfeigned grief, than appeared now among his children and subjects. Nothing was heard but sighs and exclamations of their loss. When the first transports of their grief were over, they sent the sorrowful news to all the houses that were frequented by their community in every part of the kingdom; at the same time summoning them to repair to the city of London on a certain day, in order to the election of a new king.

Before the day appointed for the election, a vast concourse of medicants flocked from all parts of the kingdom to the city of London; for every member of the community has a right

to vote in the choice of their king, as they think it inconsistent with that of natural liberty, which every man is born heir to, to deny any one the privilege of making his own choice in a matter of so great importance to him.—Here, reader, as thou wilt be apt to judge from what thou hast seen, thou already expectest a scene of riot and debauchery; to see the candidates servilely cringing, meanly suing, and basely bribing the electors; depriving themselves of sense and reason, and selling more than Esau did for a mess of pottage; for what is birth-right, what is inheritance, when put in the scales against that choicest of blessings, public liberty? O liberty, thou enlivener of life, thou solace of toils, thou patron of virtue, thou encourager of industry, thou spring of justice, thou something more than life beyond the reach of fancy to describe, all hail! It is thou that becomest the sun-shine in the patriot's breast; it is thou that sweetenest the toil of the labouring mechanic; thou dost inspire the ploughman with his jocund mirth, and thou tunest the merry milk-maid's song; thou canst make the desert smile, and the barren rock to sing for joy: by thy sacred protection the poorest peasant lies secure under the shadow of his defenceless cot; whilst Oppression, at a distance, gnashes with her teeth, but dares not shew her iron rod; and power, like the raging billows, dailies its bounds with indignation, but dares not overpass them.—But where thou art not, how changed the scene! how tasteless! how irksome labour! how languid industry! Where are the beauteous rose, the gaudy tulip, the sweet scented jessamine? Where the purple grape, the luscious peach, the glowing nectarine? Wherefore smile not the valleys with their beauteous verdure, nor sing for joy with their golden harvest? All are withered by the scorching sun of lawless power! Where thou art not, what place so sacred as to be secure? or who can say, This is my own? This is the language only of the place where thou delightest to dwell; but as soon as thou spreadest thy wings to some more pleasing clime, power walks abroad with haughty strides, and tramples upon the weak, whilst oppression, with its heavy hand, bows down the unwilling neck to the yoke.—O my country! alas! my country! thou wast once the chosen seat of Liberty; her footsteps appeared in thy streets, thy palaces, thy public assemblies; she exulted in thee; her voice, the voice of joy and gladness, was heard throughout the land; with more than a mother's love she held forth her seven-fold shield to protect thee, the meanest of her sons, whilst Justice, supported by the

## THE LIFE OF

laws, rode triumphant by her side with awful majesty, and looked into fear and trembling every disturber of the public quiet. O thou whom my soul loveth, wherefore do I now seek thy footsteps in vain? Wherefore dost thou sit dejected, and hidest thy face all the day long?—Canst thou ask the reason of my grief? See, see, my generous and hardy sons are become foolish, indolent, effeminate, thoughtless; behold, how with their own hands they have loaded me with shackles! Alas! hast thou not seen them take the rod from my beloved sister, Justice, and give it to the sons of blood and rapine? Yet a little while I mourn over lost and degenerate sons, and then with hasty flight fix my habitation in some more happy clime.

Though the community of the gypsies at other times give themselves up to mirth and jollity with perhaps too much licence, yet nothing is reckoned more infamous and shameful amongst them, than to appear intoxicated during the time of an election; and it very rarely happens that any of them are so, for they reckon it a choice of so much importance, that they cannot exert in it too much judgment, prudence, and wisdom; therefore endeavour to have all the faculties strong, lively, penetrating, and clear at that time. Their method of election is different from that of most other people, though perhaps it is the best contrived of any, and attended with the fewest inconveniences. We have already observed, that none but those who have been long members of the community, are well acquainted with the institutions of it, and have signalized themselves by some remarkable actions, are permitted to offer themselves candidates. These are obliged, ten days before the election, to fix up, in some place of their public resort, an account of those actions, upon the merit of which they found their pretensions of becoming candidates: to which they must add their opinions on liberty, and the office and duties of a king; they must, during these ten days, appear every day at the place of election, that their electors may have an opportunity of forming some judgment from the lineaments and prognostics of their countenance. A few days before the election, a little white ball, and as many black ones, as with the white one will equal the number of the candidates, are given to each elector.

When the day of election is come, as many boxes are placed as there are candidates, with the name of the particular candidate wrote on the box which is appropriated to him; these boxes are quite closed, except a little opening at the top, which is every night, during the election, locked up under the

keys and seals of each of the candidates, and of six of the most venerable men in the community ; it is in the little opening at the top of these boxes, that the elector puts in the little balls we have just now mentioned ; at the same time he puts his white ball into the box of the candidate whom he chuses to be his king, he puts a black ball into the boxes of all the other candidates : and when they have all done so, the boxes are broke open, and the balls counted in presence of all the candidates, and as many of the electors as chuse it, by the old men above mentioned ; and he who has the greatest number of white balls is always duly chosen. By this means no presiding officer has it in his power to make one more than two, which sometimes happens in the elections amongst other communities, who do not use this form. There are other innumerable advantages attending this manner of election, and it is likely to preserve public liberty the longest ; for first, as the candidates are obliged to fix up publicly an account of those actions upon the merit of which they become candidates, it deters any but those who are truly worthy from offering themselves ; and as the sentiments which each of them gives upon public liberty, and the office and duty of a king, is immediately entered in their public register, it stands as a perpetual witness against, and a check upon that candidate who is chosen, to deter him from a change of sentiments and principles ; for though in some countries this has been known to have little effect, and men have on a sudden, without any alteration in the nature of things, shamelessly espoused those principles and sentiments which they had vehemently all their life before opposed ; yet, in this community (where there is so high a sense of honour and shame kept up) it must needs be none of the least binding obligations. Secondly, by this method of balloting, or giving their votes by balls, the elector's choice is more free and unbiassed ; for as none but himself can know the candidate he gives his white ball to, there can be no influence of fear, interest, ties of blood, or any other cause, to oblige him to give his vote contrary to his judgment ; even bribes, if they were known amongst these people, would lose their effect under this method of voting ; because few candidates would chuse to bribe, when they could have no security, or knowledge whether the bribed elector might have put a black ball instead of a white one into his box.

Our hero was now one of the candidates, and exhibited to the electors so long a list of bold and ingenious stratagems

## THE LIFE OF

which he had executed, and made so graceful and majestic appearance in his person, that he had a considerable majority of white balls in his box, (though there were ten candidates for the same honour;) upon which he was declared duly elected, and hailed by the whole assembly King of the Medicants: the public register of their actions being immediately committed to his care, and homage done him by all the assembly; the whole concluded with great feasting and rejoicing, and the electors sung the following ode:

Cast your nabs\* and cares away,  
This is Maunders' † holiday;  
In the world, look out and see  
Where so happy a king as He! ‡

At the crowning of our king,  
Thus we ever dance and sing:  
Where's the nation lives so free,  
And so merrily as we?

Be it peace, or be it war,  
Here at liberty we are.;  
Hang all harmenbecks ||, we cry,  
We the cuffin queres § defy.

We enjoy our ease and rest,  
To the field we are not press'd;  
When the taxes are increas'd,  
We're not a penny cefs'd.

Nor will any go to law  
With a maunder for a straw;  
All which happiness he brags,  
Is only owing to his rags.

Though Mr. Carew was now privileged by the dignity of his office from going out on a cruise, and was provided with every thing necessary, by the joint contributions of the community, yet he did not give himself up to the slow poison of the mind, indolence; which, though its operations are imperceptible, is more hurtful and fatal than any of the quicker passions; for we often see great virtues break through the

\* Tops or caps.      † Reasons.      ‡ Pointing to their new-made King.  
|| Cuffins.      § Judices of the peace, or church.

cloud of other vices; but indolence is a standing, corrupted pool, which always remains in the same state, unfit for any other purpose. Our hero, therefore, notwithstanding the particular privilege of his office, was as active in his stratagems as ever, and ready to encounter any difficulties which seemed to promise success, of which the following is an instance:—Happening to be in the parish of Fleet, near Portland Race, in Dorsetshire, he heard, in the evening, of a ship in imminent danger of being cast away, she having been driven on some shoals. Early in the morning, before it was well light, he pulls off his clothes, which he flung into a deep pit, and then, unseen by any one, swims to the vessel, which now parted asunder: he found only one of the crew alive, who was hanging by his hands on the side of the vessel, the rest being either washed overboard, or drowned in attempting to swim to shore. Never was there a more piteous object than this poor wretch, hanging between life and death. Mr. Carew immediately offered him his assistance to get him to shore, at the same time enquiring the name of the vessel, and her master, what cargo on board, whence she came, and whither bound? The poor wretch replied, she belonged to Bristol, Capt. Griffin, master; came from Hamburg, and was bound to Bristol with Hamburg goods, and had seven men and a boy on board; at the same time our hero was pressing him to let go his hold, and commit himself to his care, and he would endeavour to swim with him to shore: but when the danger is so imminent, and death stands before our eyes, it is no easy matter to be persuaded to quit the weakest stay; thus the poor wretch hesitated so long before he would quit his hold of the vessel, that a large sea broke upon the wreck, and overwhelmed him in the great deep. Mr. Carew was in no little danger; but being an excellent swimmer, he with great difficulty got to shore, though not without hurt, the sea throwing him with great violence on the beach, whereby one of his arms was wounded. By this time a great number of spectators were gathered on the strand, who rejoiced to see Mr. Carew come to shore alive, supposing him to be one of the poor wretches belonging to the ship. Naked, spent with fatigue, and wounded, he raised a feeling pity in all the spectators; for so strongly is this tender passion connected with our frame by the benevolent Author of nature, to promote the assistance of each other, that no sooner doth the eye see a deplorable object, but the heart feels it, and as quickly forces the hand to relieve it; so the spectators, though the language of memory (for we think that the great

opposite to pity) has rendered unfeeling of another's woes, are said to have no heart, or hearts of stone; as we naturally conclude no one can be void of that soft and godlike passion, pity, but either one who by some cause or other happened to be made up without a heart, or one in whom the continual droppings of self-love or avarice have quite changed the nature of it; which, by the most skilful anatomists, is allowed in its natural state to be fleshy, soft, and tender; but has been found, without exception, upon inspection into the bodies of several money-lovers, to be nothing but a callous, stony substance, from which the chymists, by the most intense fires, have been able to extract nothing but a *caput mortuum*, or an earthy, dry, useless powder.

Amongst the spectators of Mr. Carew was the housekeeper of Madam Mohun, in the parish of Fleet; who (with great pleasure do we mention it) had a heart made of the softest substance; for she immediately, agreeable to the precepts of the gospel, pulled off her own cloak to give it to him that had none; and, like the good Samaritan, giving him a handkerchief to bind up his wounds, bid him follow her, and led him to her mistress's house, where she seated him before a good fire, and gave him two large glasses of brandy, with loaf-sugar in it; then bringing him a shirt and other apparel, goes up stairs, and acquaints her lady, in the most moving manner, with the whole affair.—Here, could we hope our work would last to future ages, we would immortalize this good woman.—Her mistress was so affected with her relation, that she immediately ordered a bed to be warmed very hot for the poor wretch to be put into, and taken great care of; which was accordingly soon done, and Mr. Carew lay very quiet for three or four hours: then waking, he seemed to be very much disturbed in mind; his talk was incoherent, his groans moving, and he tossed from one side of the bed to the other, but seemed to find ease in none. The good people seeing him so uneasy in bed, brought him a good suit of clothes, and he got up. Being told the bodies of some of his shipmates were flung up by the sea upon the shore, he seemed greatly affected, and the tears dropped from his eyes. Having received from Justice Farewell, who happened to be there ill of the gout, a guinea, and a pass for Bristol, and considerable contributions from the great numbers of people who flocked to see him, to the amount of nine or ten pounds, he expressed an inclination of making the best of his way to Bristol; and the good Justice Farewell lent him his own

horse to ride as far as Dorchester, and the parson of the parish sent his man to shew him the way.

Mr. Carew would have been gladly excused from going through Dorchester, as he had appeared there but four or five days before in the character of a broken miller, and had thereby raised a contribution of the mayor and corporation of that place; but as it lay in the direct road to Bristol, and he was attended by a guide, he could not possibly avoid it. As soon as they came there, his guide presented the pass in behalf of Mr. Carew to the mayor, who thereupon ordered the town bell to be rung, and assembled the heads of the corporation. Though he had been so lately with them, yet, being now in quite a different dress, with a pass (which they knew to be signed by Justice Farewell) and his guide testifying that he was an unfortunate shipwrecked seaman, escaped from the most imminent danger, they had no notion of his being the broken miller, who had been with them a few days before; they therefore treated him with great humanity, and relieved him very generously. After this the guide took his leave of him, with a great many good wishes for his safe arrival at Bristol; but Mr. Carew, instead of pursuing his way thither, steered his course towards Devonshire, and raised contributions in the way, as a shipwrecked seaman, from Col. Brown, of Framton; 'Squire Falford, of Tollag; Col. Broadrip, Col. Mitchel, and 'Squire Richards, of Long Britty, and several other gentlemen.

It was not long after this that, being in the city of Bristol, he put in execution a very bold and ingenious stratagem. Calling to mind one Aaron Cock, a trader of considerable worth and note at St. John's in Newfoundland, whom he resembled both in person and speech, was resolved to be the son of Aaron Cock, for some time; he therefore goes upon the Tolsey, and other places of public resort for the merchants of Bristol, and there modestly acquaints them with his name and misfortunes: that he was born, and lived all his life, at St. John's in Newfoundland; that he was bound for England, in the Nicholas, Capt. Newman; which springing a leak, they quitted her, and were taken up by an Irishman, Pat. Pore, and by him carried into Waterford, from thence he had got passage, and landed at King-Road; that his business in England was to buy provisions and fishing-craft, and to see his relations, who lived in the parish of Cockington, near Torbay, where his father was born. The Captains Elton, Galloway, Masters, Thomas, Turner, and several other Newfoundland traders (many of whom personally knew his pretended father and mother) asked him sever-

questions about the family, their usual place of fishing, &c. particularly if he remembered how the quarrel happened at his father's (when he was but a boy) which was of so unhappy a consequence to Gov. Collins? Mr. Carew very readily replied, That though he was then very young, he remembered that the governor, the parson and his wife, Madam Short, Madam Bengy, Madam Brown, and several other women of St. John's, being met together, and feasting at his father's, a warm dispute happened among the men (in the heat of liquor) concerning the virtue of women, the governor obstinately averring (being unmarried himself) that there was not one honest woman in all Newfoundland: What think you then of my wife? says the parson. Nay, the same I do of other women—all whores alike, answered the governor roughly. Hereupon the women, not able to bear this gross aspersion upon their honour, with one accord attacked the governor, who, being overpowered by their fury, could not defend his face from being disfigured by their nails, nor his clothes from being torn off his back; and, what was much worse, the parson's wife, thinking herself most injured, cut the hamstring of his leg with a knife, which rendered him a cripple his whole life after.

This circumstantial account, which was in every point exactly as the affair happened; and many other questions concerning the family, which the captains asked him, and he as readily answered (having got every particular information concerning them when he was in Newfoundland) fully convinced the captains that he must really be the son of their good old friend Mr. Aaron Cock; they therefore not only very generously relieved him, but offered to lend him any moderate sum, to be paid again in Newfoundland the next fishing season; but Mr. Carew had too high a sense of honour to abuse their generosity so far; he therefore excused himself from accepting their offer, by saying, he could be furnished with as much as he should have occasion for, by merchant Pemm of Exeter. They then took him with them to the Guildhall, recommending him to the benevolence of the mayor and corporation, testifying he was a man of a reputable family in Newfoundland. Here a very handsome collection was made for him; and the circumstances of his misfortune becoming public, many other gentlemen and ladies gave him that assistance, according to their abilities, which is always due to unfortunate strangers. Three days did the captains detain him, by their civilities, in Bristol, shewing him all the curiosities and pleasures of the place, to divert his melancholy. He then set out for Cocking

ton, where his relations lived; and Bridgewater being in his road, he had a letter from one of the Bristol captains to Capt. Drake of that place. As soon as he came to Bridgewater, he went to the mayor's house, and knocking at the gate, it was opened to him by Madam Mayorefs, to whom he related his misfortune; and the good lady, pitying him as an unfortunate stranger so far distant from his home, gave him half-a-crown, and engaged her daughter, a child, to give him a shilling.— We cannot pass by this amiable lady, without paying her the due tribute of praise; for tenderness and compassion ought to be the peculiar ornament of every female breast; and it were to be wished that every female parent would in time (like the good lady) instil into their children a tender sense of humanity, and feeling of another's woe; they would by this means teach them the enjoyment of the most godlike and pleasing of all pleasures, that of relieving the distressed; and would extinguish that Fordid, selfish spirit, which is the blot of humanity. The good lady, not contented with what she had already done, ushered him into the room, where her husband (an aged gentleman) was writing; to whom she related Mr. Cock's misfortunes in as moving a manner as she was able. The old gentleman laid aside his spectacles, and asked him several questions; then dispatched his servant into the town, who soon returned with two Newfoundland captains, one of whom happened to be Capt. Drake, to whom our hero had a letter of recommendation given him by one of the Bristol captains; and the other, Capt. Morris, whose business having called him to Bristol, he had there been informed, by the captains, of the circumstances of Mr. Cock's misfortunes; and he repeating the same now to the mayor, Capt. Morris confirmed this relation, told them how he had been treated at Bristol, and made him a present of a guinea and a great coat, it being then very rainy weather; Capt. Drake likewise gave him a guinea; for both these gentlemen perfectly well knew Mr. Cock's father and mother: the mayor likewise made him a present, and entertained him very hospitably in his house. In the same character he visited Sir Haswell Tent, and several other gentlemen, raising considerable contributions.

This activity and ingenuity of their new king was highly agreeable to the community of the mendicants, and their *applause resounded at all their meetings: but as fortune delights to change the scene, and of a sudden to depress those she had most favoured, we come now to relate the misfortunes of our hero, though we know not whether we should call them*

that name or not, as they gave him a large field of action, and greater opportunities of exercising the more manly virtues, courage and intrepidity in dangers.

Going one day to pay a visit to Mr. Robert Incledon, of Barnstaple in Devon (in an ill hour, which his knowledge could not foresee) and knocking at the door softly, it was opened to him by the clerk, with the common salutation of How do you do, Mr. Carew? where have you been? He readily replied, that he had been making a visit to 'Squire Bassar, and in his return had called to pay his respects to Mr. Incledon. The clerk very civilly asked him to walk in; but no sooner was he entered, than the door was shut upon him by Justice Leithbridge (a very bitter enemy to the whole community of mendicants) who concealed himself behind it, and Mr. Carew was made prisoner. So sudden are the vicissitudes of life; and misfortunes spring, as it were, out of the earth. Thus sudden and unexpected fell the mighty Cæsar, the master of the world; and just so the affrighted Priam looked when the shade of Hector drew his curtains, and told him that his Troy was taken.

The reader will, undoubtedly, be at a loss to comprehend why he was thus seized upon, contrary to the laws of hospitality; it is therefore our business to inform him, that he had some time before this, in the shape of a poor, lame cripple, frightened either the justice or his horse on Hilton-bridge; but which of the two it was, cannot be affirmed with any certainty. However, the justice vowed a dire revenge, and exulted greatly at having got him in his power. Fame had no sooner sounded with her hundred prattling tongues, that our hero was in captivity, but the justice's house was crowded with intercessors for him: however, Justice Leithbridge was deaf to all, and even to the entreaties of beauty, several pretty ladies being likewise advocates for him: whether it was that the justice was past that age, when love shoots his darts with most success; or whether his heart was always made of that unmalleable stuff which is quite unassailable by love, or by his cousin-german, pity, we cannot well determine.

Amongst the rest who came to see him, were some captains of collier vessels, whom the justice espying, very probably taking some disgust at their countenances, demanded who, they were; and immediately discharging the guard which had been before placed over Mr. Carew, charged the captains with the care of him, though they affirmed their vessels were to sail with the next tide. However the justice paying as little re-

goodness reacheth to the earth beneath; that he was incomprehensible in his excellence, and enjoyed all possible felicity; that his duration was eternal, his perfection boundless; and that he possesses everlasting happiness." So far the Savage talked as rationally of the being of a God, as a Christian, divine or philosopher, could have done; but when he came to justify their worshipping of the devil, whom they call Okee, his notions were very heterodox. He said, "'Tis true, God is the giver of all good things, but they flow naturally and promiscuously from him; that they are showered down upon all men indifferently, without distinction; that God does not trouble himself with the impertinent affairs of men, nor is concerned at what they do; but leaves them to make the most of their free will, and to secure as many as they can of the good things that flow from him; that therefore it was to no purpose either to fear or worship him; but on the contrary, if they did not pacify the evil spirit, he would ruin their health, peace, and plenty, he being always visiting them in the air, thunder, storms, &c."

As to the idol which they all worship, and is kept in a temple, called Quiocasan, he seemed to have a very different opinion of its divinity, and cried out upon the juggling of the priests.—This man does not talk like a common savage, and therefore we may suppose he had studied the matter more than his countrymen; who, for the generality, paid a great deal of devotion to the idol, and worshipped him as their chief deity.

Their priests and conjurers are highly reverenced by them. They are given extremely to pawning or conjuring; and one of them very lately conjured a shower of rain for a gentleman's plantation in a time of drought for two bottles of rum. We are not apt to give credit to such supernatural events; and had we not found this in an author who was on the spot, we would have rejected it as a fable.

Their priests promise fine women eternal spring, and every pleasure in perfection in the other world which charms them in this; and threaten them with lakes of fire, and torments by a fairy in the shape of an old woman. They are often bloody in their sacrifices, and offer up young children to the devil. They have a superstitious ceremony among them, which they call Huskanawing, and is performed thus: they shut up ten or twelve young men, thy ~~will~~ <sup>will</sup> communicate to them, about twenty years of age, in ~~on purpose~~, like a sugar loaf, and ~~evise~~ <sup>evise</sup> in the middle, and tie their waist, and reachin

tice, for the air to pass through. They are kept there for several months, and are allowed to have no sustenance but the infusion or decoction of poisonous, intoxicating roots, which turns their brain, and they run stark mad.

By this it is pretended they lose the remembrance of all former things, even of their parents, treasure and language, as if they had drank of the water of Oblivion drawn out of the lake of Lethe.

When they have been in this condition as long as their custom directs, they lessen this intoxicating potion; and, by degrees, the young men receive the use of their senses: but before they are quite well, they are shewn in their towns; and the youths who have been huskanawed are afraid to discover the least sign of their remembering any thing of their past lives; for in such a case they must be huskanawed again; and they are disciplined so severely the second time, that it generally kills them.

After the young men have passed this trial, they are concourses, or men of quality, in their nation; and the Indians say they do it to take away from youth all childish impressions, and that strong partiality to persons and things, which is contracted before reason comes to take place.

The Indian priests, to command the respect of the people, make themselves look as ugly and as terrible as they can; the conjurers always share with them in their deceit, and they gain by it; the Indians consult both of them before they go on any enterprise. There are no priestesses or witches among them. They erect altars on every remarkable occasion, and have temples built like their common cabins, in which their idol stands, and the corpse of their kings and rulers are preserved.

They have no sort of literature among them; and their way of communicating things from one to another is by hieroglyphics. They make their accounts by units, tens, hundreds, &c. as the English do; but they reckon their years by cohunks, or winters, and divide every year into five seasons; the budding-time, the earring of the corn, the summer, the harvest, and the winter.

Their months they count by moons. They divide the day into three parts, the rise, power, and lowering of the sun, and their accounts by knots on a string, or notches on a stick; —  
Sirith relates a very pleasant story:—  
were; and immediately Pocahontas went for England, a concubine before placed over Mr. (her own nation, attended her; his name was care of him, though living Powhatan, Pocahontas's father, com- with the next tide. I.

manded him, when he arrived in England, to count the people, and give him an account of their number. Uttamacomack, when he came ashore, got a stick, intending to count them by notches; but he soon found that his arithmetic would be to no purpose, and threw away his stick. At his return the king asked him, how many people there were? And he replied, Count the stars of the sky, the leaves upon the trees, and the sand upon the sea-shore, and you will know how many are the people in England.

They esteem the marriage vow as the most sacred of all engagements, and abhor divorces; adultery is the most unpardonable of all crimes amongst them.

Their maidens are chaste; and if any one of them happens to have a child before marriage, her fortune is spoiled. They are very sprightly and good-humoured, and the women generally handsome. Their manner of handling infants is very rough: as soon as the child is born, they plunge it over head and ears in cold water, and then bind it, naked, to a board, making a hole in the proper place for evacuation. Between the child and the board they put some cotton, wool, or fur, and let it lie in this posture till the bones begin to harden, the joints to knit, and the limbs to grow strong: they then loosen it from the board, and let it crawl about where it pleases.—From this custom, it is said, the Indians derive the neatness and exactness of their limbs, which are the most perfect in the world. Some of them are of a gigantic stature, live to a great age, and are stronger than others; but there is never a crooked, bandy-legged, or ill-shaped Indian to be seen. Some nations of them are very tall and large-limbed, but others are short and small; their complexion is a chestnut-brown and tawny. They paint themselves with a pecone root, which stains them a reddish colour. They are clear when they are young; greasing and sunning makes their skin turn hard and black. Their hair, for the most part, is coal-black, so are their eyes: they wear their hair cut after several whimsical modes, the persons of note always keeping a long lock behind; the women wear it very long, hanging down their backs; or twisted up with beads; and all the better sort adorn their heads with a kind of coronet. The men have no beards, and, to prevent their having any, use certain devices, which they will not communicate to the English.

*Their clothes are a mantle girt close in the middle, and underneath a piece of cloth tied round their waist, and reach-*

down to the middle of the thigh. The common sort only tie a piece of cloth or skin round the middle. As for their food, they boil, broil, or roast, all the meat they eat; honomy is the standing dish, and consists of Indian corn soaked, broken in a mortar, and then boiled in water, over a gentle fire, ten or twelve hours together. They draw and pluck their fowls, skin and paunch their quadrupeds; but dress their fish with the scales on, and without gutting; they leave the scales, entrails, and bones, till they eat the fish, when they throw the offal away. Their food is chiefly beeves, turtle, several species of snakes, broth made of deer's bumbles, peas, beans, &c. They have no set meals; they eat when they are hungry, and drink nothing but water. Their bread is made of Indian corn, wild oats, or the seed of the sun-flower; they eat it alone, and not with meat.

They travel always on foot, with a gun or a bow; they live upon the game they kill, and lie under a tree, upon a little high grass. The English prohibit them to keep corn, sheep, or hogs, lest they should steal their neighbours'.

When they come to rivers, they presently patch up a canoe of birch bark, cross over in it, and leave it on the bank, if they think they shall not want it; otherwise they carry it along with them.

Their way of receiving strangers is by the pipe, or calumut of peace. Of this Pere Henepin has given a large account in his voyage; and the pipe is as follows: They fill a pipe of tobacco, larger and bigger than a common pipe, light it, and then the chief of them takes a whiff, gives it to the stranger, and if he smokes of it, it is peace; if not, war; if peace, the pipe is handed all round the company.

The diseases of the Indians are very few, and easy to be cured; they for the most part arise from excessive heats and colds, which they get rid of by sweating. For aches and settled pains in the joints or limbs, they use caustics and scarring. The priests are their physicians, and from their childhood are taught the nature and use of simples, in which their knowledge is excellent: but they will not communicate it, pretending it is a gift of God; and by this mystery they make it the more valuable.

Their riches consist in furs, peak, roenoke, and pearl. Their peak and roenoke are made of shells; the peak is an English bugle; the roenoke is a piece of cockle, drilled through like a bead. Before the English came among them, the peak and roenoke were all their treasure; but now they set a value on

their fur and pearl, and are greedy of keeping quantities of them together. The pearl is good, and formerly was not so rare as it is at this time.

They had no iron tools before the English brought them over: their knives were sharpened reeds, or shells, their axes sharp stones. They obtained fire, by rubbing the end of a hard piece of wood upon the side of one that was soft and dry, which at last would burn. They felled great trees by burning them down at the root, having a method to prevent the fire from ascending. They hollowed them with a gentle fire, and scraped the trunk clean, and this made their canoes, of which some were thirty feet long. They are very good handicraftsmen, and what they do is generally neat and convenient.

Their kingdoms descended to the next heir, male or female, and they were exact in preserving the succession in the right line. If, as it often happened, one great prince subjected the other, those conquests commonly were lost at his death, and the nation returned again to the obedience of their natural prince. They have no written laws, neither can they have any, having no letters. Their lands are in common, and their werowances, or judges, are all lord-chancellors, deciding causes and inflicting punishments as they think fit. These werowances, and the coucources, are their terms to distinguish their men of quality; the former are their war-captains, and the latter such as have past the trial of huskanawing. Their priests and conjurers have great authority among them. They have servants whom they call black boys, and are very exact in requiring the respect that is due to their several qualities.

Most of the Indians live on the eastern shore, where they have two or three little towns; some of them go over to the other side, in winter-time, to hunt for deer, being generally employed by the English. They take delight in nothing else, and it is very rare that any of them will embrace the christian way of living and worship. There are about five hundred fighting Indians in all the province; the cause of their diminution proceeded not from wars with the English (for they had none with them worth speaking of) but from their perpetual discords and wars among themselves. The female sex have always swept away a great many.

One thing is observed in them, though they are a people very timorous, and cowardly in fight, yet, when taken prisoners and condemned, they will die like heroes, braving the

most exquisite tortures that can be invented, and singing all the time they are upon the rack.

We find several of the Indians doing actions that would reflect honour on the greatest heroes of antiquity. Thus Capt. Smith, who was one of the first adventurers in planting the colony of Virginia, being taken prisoner, while he was making discoveries, by king Oppecamcanough, he not only spared Mr. Smith's life, but carried him to his town and feasted him; and afterwards presented him to Powhaton, the chief of the Savages, who would have beheaded him, had he not been saved by the intercession and generosity of his daughter Pocahontas, who, when Mr. Smith's head was on the block, and she could not prevail with her father to spare his life, put her own head upon his, and ventured receiving the blow to save him, though she was then scarce thirteen years of age.

Some time after, Sir Thomas Dale sent Capt. Argal to Patowmack, to buy corn, where he met with Pocahontas. He invited her to come on board his ship, which, with some difficulty, she consented to, being betrayed by the king of Poftcany, brother to the king of Patowmack, with whom she then resided.

Argal, having got her into his custody, detained her, and carried her to James' Town, intending to oblige her father, king Powhaton, to come to what terms he pleased for the deliverance of his daughter. Though the king loved her tenderly, yet he would not do any thing for her sake, which he thought was not for his own and the nation's interest; nor would he be prevailed upon to conclude a firm treaty of peace till he heard that his daughter, who turned Christian, was christened by the name of Rebecca, and married to Mr. John Kolfe, an English gentleman, her uncle giving her in marriage in the church.

Powhaton approved of the marriage, took it for a sincere token of friendship, and was so pleased with it, that he concluded a league with the English in the year 1613.

Some time after, Sir Thomas Dale, going for England, took Mr. Kolfe and his wife Pocahontas with him, and landed at Plymouth.

Capt. Smith, hearing that the lady who had been so kind to him was arrived in England, and being engaged at that time in a voyage to New England, which prevented his waiting on her himself, petitioned Queen Anne, consort to King James, in her behalf, setting forth the civilities he had received from her, and obligations she had laid upon the English, by the service she had done them with her father.

The Queen received this petition very graciously; and before Capt. Smith embarked for New England, Mr. Kolfe came with his wife from Plymouth to London. The smoke of the city offending her, he took lodgings for her at Brentford, and thither Capt. Smith went, with several friends, to wait on her.

Pocahontas was told all along that Capt. Smith was dead, to excuse his not returning to Virginia; from which he had been diverted, by settling a colony in New England. Wherefore, when this lady saw him, thinking the English had injured her, in telling her a falsity, which she had ill deserved from them, she was so angry that she would not deign to speak to him; but at last, with much persuasion and entreaty, was reconciled, and talked freely to him. She then put him in mind of the obligations she had laid upon him, and reproached him for forgetting her, with an air so lively, and words so sensible, that one might have seen Nature abhors nothing more than ingratitude,—a vice that even the very savages detest.

She was carried to court by the Lady Delaware, and entertained by ladies of the first distinction, towards whom she behaved herself with so much grace and majesty, that she confirmed the bright character Capt. Smith had given of her. The whole court were so highly delighted with the decency and grandeur of her deportment, that the poor gentleman, her husband, was threatened to be called to an account for marrying a princess-royal without the king's consent; though in that King James shewed a very notable piece of kingcraft, for there was no likelihood that Mr. Kolfe, by marrying Pocahontas, could any way endanger the peace of his dominions; or that his alliance with the king of Wi-comoco could concern the king of Great Britain; indeed, we are told, that upon a fair and full representation of the matter, the king was pleased to be satisfied.

The Lady Pocahontas, having been entertained with all manner of respect in England, was taken ill at Gravesend, where she lay in order to embark for Virginia; she died therewith all the signs of a sincere Christian and true penitent.

She had one son by Mr. Kolfe, whose posterity are at this day in good repute in Virginia, and inherit land by descent from her;

The language of the Indians is lofty; but narrow; the accent and emphasis of some of their words are great and sweet, as Okorocston, Raneoce, Oriston, Shakameton, Poquiffin, all names of places, and as sonorous as any in Attica; then,

sweetness, they have their anna, mother; iffimus, brother; nlap, fin; usque oret, very good; pone, bread; morridge-walk, a burying-place; scaw, a woman; falop, a man; papoes, a child.

The captains acquainted Mr. Carew, that the unfriendly Indians were not the only enemies he had to fear; for he must expect to encounter with great dangers and difficulties, as rattlesnakes, horn snakes, black snakes, lions, leopards, bears, wolves, and wild cats. However this did not dishearten our hero; for he was resolved to regain his liberty, let the consequence be what it would.. The captains then gave him a pocket-compass to steer by, a steel and tinder-box, a bag of cakes, a cheese, and some rum, telling him, he must leave the three-notched road a little way off, and steer to his left hand; (in Maryland they distinguish the roads by letters or notches cut out on the trees); that he must travel by night, and lie concealed in the day, for forty miles, and then he would come to a part of the country quite uninhabited; from thence he would enter the Indian country. They likewise told him, that all the wild beasts were afraid of fire, so that his best defence would be to strike a light, and kindle some sticks, whenever he was apprehensive of being attacked by any of them.

Our hero having received these and some other necessary instructions, and having returned his generous benefactors many thanks for their kindness, bidding them farewell with tears, set out on his dangerous journey about three o'clock in the afternoon.. He had not travelled far, before he began to reflect on his melancholy condition: alone, unarmed, unacquainted with the way, galled with a heavy yoke, exposed every moment to the most imminent dangers, and dark, tempestuous night approaching with all its horrors, increased his terrors. His ears were now assailed with the dismal yells and crying of wild beasts of different sorts; but remembering the instructions he had received from the captains, he soon struck fire, and kindled some sticks, and was obliged the whole night to swing a firebrand round his head; the sight of which kept the wild beasts from coming near; for though they often came and looked upon him, yet they soon turned again, on seeing the fire. However, it was with great joy he saw day-light appear; at first dawn of which he was quite freed from these troublesome guests. He had now nothing to do but to climb the thickest tree he could find, and climbing up into it, he took some refreshment of sleep, which he had great need of, having travelled hard all night. He afterwards eat sparingly of his

cheese and biscuit, fearing they might not last till he could get a fresh supply; and then took a very large dram of rum, with which, finding his spirits much refreshed, and night coming on, he began his journey again, travelling in the same manner as the preceding night, with a firebrand whirling round his head. In this manner, travelling by night, and concealing himself by day, he went on four days, when he reached the Blue Mountains, where he thought himself out of all danger of pursuit, or being stopped for want of a pass. He now travelled by day, meeting with great multitudes of buffaloes, black bears, deer, wolves, and wild turkies, the latter being so large as to weigh thirty or forty pounds: none of these creatures offered to attack him; but walking one day on the side of a small rivulet, almost lost in thought, he was suddenly alarmed by something he heard plunging in the water, and turning his head to the side from whence the noise came, he was struck with the sight of a great white bear, who, being likewise disturbed, raised himself immediately, and made towards him. Our hero now thought there was no way to escape; however, with great presence of mind, he stepped aside to a furze-bush, and, striking a light with all the haste he could, set it on fire; at the sight of which the bear, who was now within a very small distance of him, turned about, and went away, roaring hideously.

Some time after this he was comically alarmed by an inoffensive animal. As he was walking along a deer-track, he chanced to espy a very fine tortoise-shell box, as he imagined, (though he could not conceive how it could be dropped there) and, conceiving he might make good advantage of it among the Indians, claps it in his pocket: he had not gone far before he heard a hissing noise, which seemed to be very near; he immediately thought it to be some venomous snake, and endeavoured to avoid it, by quitting the path he was in; but still the noise seemed to pursue him: at last, looking down, he sees a little, ugly, black head peeping out of his pocket, which he found came out of what he had picked up for a box; he with much-a-do slips his fingers into his pocket, takes out his supposed box, and flings it to the ground; when the creature, opening the upper from the under shell, marched away. This was, as he afterwards found, no other than a land-tortoise.

He found his journey very often obstructed by rivers and rivulets, which he was obliged either to wade through or swim over. At length, after many days tiresome travel, being grievously galled by his yoke or collar, he discovered several trad

of the Indians: Never did more different passions agitate the breast of any man, than they did the breast of our hero at this time: on the one side he was overjoyed at the sight of the track of any human creature, thinking he should now get rid of his heavy collar, as well as get some refreshment of provisions, his own having been exhausted for almost two days past; on the other side, the idea of the barbarous and unfriendly Indians forcibly impressed his mind, as he was quite uncertain whether the footsteps he discovered might lead him to the good and friendly Indians, or to those barbarous and inhuman-wretches: he now represented himself as set upon by these, against whom he had no arms to defend himself; cruelly tormented, and at last slain as a victim in some of their bloody sacrifices. It was about the evening when he discovered these footsteps, and he paled the whole night in this tormenting suspense. Very early in the morning he discovered five Indians at a distance; his fears represented them in the most frightful colours; they seemed of a gigantic stature, and he thought he could perceive their faces to be very flat and broad, which was the characteristic or mark of the unfriendly Indians. This struck him with unusual dread; and he now gave himself over for lost, as he saw they espied him, and were making towards him: on their approaching nearer, he perceived them to be clothed in deer skins; their hair to be exceeding long, hanging down a great way over their shoulders; and, to his inexpressible joy, distinguished they were the friendly Indians. This raised his spirits, and he approached them in a suppliant manner, making signs that he craved their assistance. The Indians accosted him with clapping their hands on their heads, and crying Hush me a top, which in their language signifies, Good morrow; then taking hold of his collar, they repeated to one another, in broken English, A run-away! A run-away!

Presently after came up two more Indians, one of whom was a person of a fine majestic presence, whose dress was by far more magnificent than any of the others. His habit being a most beautiful panther's skin faced with fur; his hair was adorned with a great variety of fine feathers, and his face painted with a great many colours. By these marks of distinction, Mr. Carew supposed him to be their king or prince; and indeed such he was; he spoke very good English, and accosted him as the others had done before. He then had him brought to a wig-wam, which is a name they give their houses, which are no more than stakes drove into the ground, covered over with deer or other skins. Here observing that our hero

was grievously hurt by his collar, this good king immediately set himself about freeing him from it; but as he had no tool for that purpose, he was at a great loss how to execute it; but at last taking the steel of Mr. Carew's tinder-box, he jagged it into a kind of saw, with which he cut off his collar, but not without much labour, his majesty sweating heartily at the work. He then carried him into his own wig-wam, which appeared handsomely furnished. Here he ordered some Indian bread and other refreshment to be set before Mr. Carew, who eat very heartily. During this the prince acquainted him his name was George Lillycraft; that his father was one of those kings who were in England in the reign of Queen Anne; and then shewed him some fine laced clothes, which he said were made a present of to him by the late King George of England, (meaning his late majesty King George the First) he expressed a great affection for his brother kings of England, as he called them, and for the English nation in general. Soon after came in the queen, dressed in a short jacket, leading in her hand a young prince, who both repeated the word *Run-away*, once or twice.

Next day the king presented him to the wisos, or chief men of the town, who received him with a great deal of civility, and tokens of high esteem. He eat every day at the king's table, and had a lodging assigned him in his wig-wam, and grew every day more and more in esteem among them, being consulted in all matters of difficulty. Thus sudden are the scenes of life shifted and changed, that a brave man will never despair under whatsoever misfortunes; for our hero, who but a few weeks before was treated like a beast of burthen, heavily loaded, cruelly whipped, coarsely fed, and all by the insolence and inhumanity of his own countrymen, is now seated, in a strange country, with kings and princes, and consulted by a whole nation.

King Lillycraft, who was a man of very good natural sense, used to discourse with and ask Mr. Carew many questions of the customs and manners of his brother kings in England. Being told one day that the king of England never stirred abroad without being surrounded with a great number of armed men, whom he paid for defending him, and fighting for him, he very simply asked who he was afraid of; or whether he was constantly at war with any neighbouring king, who might fall upon him unawares? Being told to the contrary, he express'd very great surprise, and could not conceive of what use those armed men were, when the king had no enemy; adding, Whe-

I am at war, my people are my guard, and fight for me without being paid for it, and would each of them lay down his life to defend mine; and when I am at peace, I can fear no evil from my own people, therefore have no need of armed men about me. Being told another time that the king of England kept himself generally in his wig-wam, or palace, surrounded by certain officers, who permitted no one to come near him, but by their permission, which was the greatest difficulty in the world to obtain, and that not a thousandth part of the people who lived in the town where his palace was, had ever seen him in their lives, he turned away from Mr. Carew in a passion, telling him, He was certain he deceived him, and belied his good brother of England; For how, adds he, can he be the king of a people, whom he hath no knowledge of; or, how can he be beloved by his subjects, who have never seen him? How can he redress their grievances, hear their complaints, and provide for their wants? How can he lead his people against their enemies? or, how know what his subjects stand in need of, in the distant parts of his kingdom, if he so seldom stirs out of his wig-wam? Being told that the king of England was informed of, and transacted all this by means of the officers that were about him, he replied, It might be so; but if he should ever chance to go to England, he would talk with his good friend the king upon these matters, as he could not clearly apprehend how they could be. For my part, adds he, I know and am known by all my subjects; I appear daily among them, hear their complaints, and redress their grievances, and am acquainted with every place in my kingdom. Being told, the people of England paid their king yearly vast sums out of the profits of their labour, he laughed, and cried, O! poor king! adding, I have often given to my subjects, but never received any thing from them\*.

Hunting being the principal employment and diversion of the Indians, at which they are very expert, Mr. Carew had an opportunity of gratifying to the utmost his taste for this diversion, there scarce passing a day but he was a party amongst them, at some hunting match or other, and most generally with the king himself. He was now grown into so great a respect among them, that they offered him a wife out of the principal families of the place, nearly related to the king; but our hero, notwithstanding these honours could not forget his

\* The Indian kings are obliged to provide for the subsistence of their people.

native country; the love of which glowed within his breast: he had therefore, for some time, formed the design of leaving them, and soon after this found an opportunity of doing so.

One day, being out a hunting, they chanced to fall in company with some other Indians, near the river Delaware; and when the chase was over, sat down to be merry together, and having got some rum amongst them, they drank pretty freely, and fell to singing and dancing after their country fashion.— Mr. Carew took this opportunity of slipping out; and, going down to the river-side, seizes one of the canoes; and though he was entirely unacquainted with the method of managing them, boldly pushes from shore, landing near Newcastle, Pennsylvania; the place he crossed over being called Duck's Creek, which communicates with the great river Delaware. Mr. Carew, being now got, as it were, among his countrymen again, soon transformed himself into a quaker\*; pulling off the button from his hat, and flapping it on every side, he put on as demure and precise a look, as if his whole family had been quakers, and he had never seen any other sort of people.— Here, reader, it will be necessary to remark, that as our hero is no longer among the Indians, who are not enough polished to forget the dictates of Nature, but follow her in all her ways; who have not art enough to deceive, but speak what they think, and act as they say: as he is no longer amongst such, but amongst polished people, whose knowledge has taught them to forget the ways of Nature, and to act every thing in disguise; whose hearts and tongues are as far asunder as the North from the South Pole, and who daily over-reach one another in the most common occurrences of life: we hope it will be no disgrace to our hero, if among such he appears polished at the best, and puts on a fresh disguise as often as it suits his convenience.

The first house he went to was a barber's, of whose assistance he had indeed need enough, his beard not having been shaved since he left the ship. Here he told a moving story, saying, his name was John Elworth, of Bristol; that he had been artfully kidnapped by one Samuel Ball, of the same place, and had gone through great hardships in making his escape. The good barber, moved by his tale, willingly lent him his assistance to take off his beard: during the operation he entered into a good deal of chat, telling him his father was one of Ex-

\* Most of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania are quakers.

eter; and when he went away, gave him a half-crown bill\*, and recommended him to Mr. Wiggil, a quaker, of the same place. Here he told his moving story again, and got a ten-shilling bill from Mr. Wiggil, with recommendations to the rest of the quakers of the same place; among whom he got a great deal of money. When he took his leave, he was recommended by them to the quakers of a town called Castile.— Here he found a great deal of favour, and made the best of his way to Brandywine Ferry, where is room enough to lay up the whole royal navy of England; and from thence to Chester, so called, because the people who first settled there came for the most part from Cheshire. Here are above a hundred houses, and a very good road for shipping, the Delaware, on which it stands, being about three miles over; as also a court-house and a prison. This place is also called Upland, and has a church dedicated to St. Paul, with a numerous congregation of those whom, exclusive of all other Christians, we call orthodox. Mr. Carew arrived here on Sunday, and staid all night; and the next morning he found out one Mrs. Turner, a quaker, who formerly lived at Emberecomb, by Minehead, in Somersetshire; from her he got a bill, and a recommendation to some quakers at Derby, about five miles farther, where, she told him, he would find Mr. Whitfield. He, hearing this, set out for Derby; but, before he reached there, was overtaken by hundreds of people going to hear Mr. Whitfield preach.— Friend, says he to one of them, where art thou going so fast? Hast thou not heard, friend, says the other, that the second Christ is come? He then joined and proceeded to Derby with them, where he found Mr. Whitfield preaching in an orchard, but could not get near enough to hear his discourse, by reason of the great concourse of people; however he seemed to be affected with it, and strictly imitated the quakers in all their sighs, groans, lifting up of the eyes, &c. Leaving them, he went to the sign of the Ship, and enquiring where Mr. Whitfield lodged that night, was told at the justice's, who was a miller; he then asked if he could have a bed there that night, and, being told he might, passed the evening very cheerfully.

In the morning he asked for pen, ink, and paper, and soon drew up a moving petition, in the name of John Moore, the son of a clergyman, who had been taken on board the Tyger, Capt. Matthews, and carried into the Havannah, from whence

\* In Pennsylvania and other parts of America they make great use of paper money.

he had got his redemption, by means of the governor of the city of Annapolis; that he was in the most deplorable circumstances, having nothing to help himself with, and hoped he would commiserate his condition. Having finished his petition, away goes he to the miller's house where Mr. Whitfield lodged, and found about a hundred people waiting at the door, to speak to Mr. Whitfield. Looking narrowly about, he espies a young lad, who, he understood, belonged to Mr. Whitfield, and, going up to him, accosted him very civilly, and begged he would do an unfortunate man the kindness to present that paper (giving him his petition) to Mr. Whitfield: the young lad readily promised he would. Presently after came forth Mr. Whitfield; and as soon as they perceived him, the quakers pressed round him, one crying, Pray thee, friend, come and pray by my dear wife; and another, Pray thee, friend, come and see my dear brother. Mr. Whitfield made his way through them all, as well as he could, towards Mr. Carew, whom the young lad pointed out to him; when he came up to him, he told him, he was heartily sorry for his misfortunes, but that we were all liable to them, and that they happened by the will of God, and therefore it was our duty to submit to them with patience and resignation; then pulling his pocket book, gave him three or four pounds of that county paper money. Mr. Carew returned him thanks with all the marks of the most lively gratitude, and Mr. Whitfield wishing him well to England, went away singing psalms with those who were about him, and we make no doubt but Mr. Carew joined with them in the melody of the heart, for the good success he had with Mr. Whitfield.

From hence, Bampfylde had only seven miles to the city of Philadelphia, which is one of the finest in all America, and one of the best laid out cities in the world. It is the capital of Pennsylvania, and was it full of houses and inhabitants, according to the proprietor's plan, it would be a capital fit for a great empire, as it is a large city, considering its late foundation, most commodiously situated between two navigable rivers, the Delaware and Schuylkill. He designed the town in form of an oblong square, extending two miles in length, from one river to the other. The long streets, eight in number, and two miles in length, he cut in right angles by others, in one mile in length, and sixteen in number, all straight and spacious. He left proper spaces for markets, parades, qua<sup>m</sup> meeting-houses, schools, hospitals, and other public buildi<sup>ngs</sup>.

There are a great number of houses, and it increases every day in buildings, which are all carried on regularly, according to the first plan. The city has two fronts on the water, one on the east side facing the Schuylkill, and the other on the west facing the Delaware, which is near two miles broad, and navigable 300 miles, at least for small vessels. The eastern part is the most populous, on account of the Schuylkill, which is navigable 800 miles above the falls. We have observed, that each front of the street was to be two miles from river to river, as it was at first laid out; but we cannot suppose that it is finished in that manner. The streets that run against the Schuylkill are three quarters of a mile in length; the houses are stately, the wharfs and warehouses numerous and convenient. This city flourished so much at first, that there were near 400 houses great and small, in imitation of those at gaspe's time, and it has made considerable progress; the number of houses, at this time, being about 2000, and generally speaking, better edifices than in the cities of England, a few excepted, and those only in a few streets. All the houses have large orchards and gardens belonging to them; the land on which the city stands is high and firm, and the convenience of covered dock and springs, have very much contributed to the commerce of this place where many rich merchants now reside, some of whom are so wealthy, that they keep their coaches. Ships may ride in six or seven fathoms water, with a very good anchorage; the land about it is a dry, wholesome level. All owners of 1000 acres and upwards have their houses in the two fronts, facing the rivers, and in the High-street, running from the middle of one front to the middle of the other. Every owner of 1000 acres hath about an acre in front, and the smaller purchasers, about half an acre, in the back streets; by which means the least has room enough for a house, garden, and small orchard. High-street is 100 feet broad, so is Broad-street, which is in the middle of the city, running from north to south. In the centre is a square of ten acres, for the state, house, market-house, and school-house, as before hinted. The names of the streets here denote several sorts of timber that are common in Pennsylvania, as Mulberry-street, Sassafras-street, Chestnut-street, Walnut-street, Beech-street, Ash-street, Vine-street, Cedar-street. There are also King-street, Broad-street, High-street. The court-house is built of brick, and under it is a prison; several houses on the quay are worth 4 or 5000 £ and 13 ships have been on the stocks at a time; some hundreds have been built there. The cellars and warehouses

on the quay are made over the river three stories high. Here are two fairs in a year, and two markets a week. It sends two members to the assembly.

The inhabitants were at first mostly quakers, and so they continue. It was some time before there was a church built after the manner of England; but as soon as one was built, it was called Christ Church. It had, in a few years, a very numerous congregation, and King William ordered an allowance of 53l. a year to the minister; which, with voluntary contributions, made a very handsome provision for him. There are above twelve hundred of the inhabitants that are of this congregation, who have for some years had the benefit of the organ; and though it looked and sounded strange to the quakers at first, yet they are now so far reconciled to it as to bear with their neighbours having it without grumbling. Here are besides this, several meeting-houses, viz. for the quakers, who are properly the church, as by law established, being the originals; the presbyterians, the baptists, and a Spanish church.

According to the plan, there is in each quarter of the city, a square of eight acres, intended for the same uses as was Moorfields in London,—walks and exercises for the citizens. The great dock is formed by an inlet of the river Delaware, at the south corner of the front of the wharfs, and has a bridge over it at the entrance; several creeks run into the city out of the two rivers, and there is no city in Holland that is so naturally accommodated with fine and commodious canals, as this might easily be. The quay is beautiful, about 200 feet square, to which a ship of 500 tons may lay her broadside; and as these surprising advantages have already rendered it one of the best trading towns in the British empire out of Europe, so in all probability it will continue to increase in commerce, riches, and buildings, till for number and magnificence it will have no equal in America; where the French have not, nor are likely to have any thing like it. Here are almost all sorts of trades and mechanics, as well as merchants and planters. Here the assemblies and courts of judicature are held, and the business of the province is chiefly managed, as in all capitals. Here is a printing-house, and a Gazette weekly published. In a word, here are all things necessary for an Englishman's profit and pleasure.

*Mr. Carew, walking through the High-street, had a mind to refresh himself with a nip of punch; the first public house he chanced to fall upon was kept by an Irishman; and asking*

him if he sold punch? Yes, my dear honey, replied the man, Arrah, says Mr. Carew, are you my countryman, dear joy? - quite in the Irish brogue. Yes, replies the man. What, do you belong to one of our vessels? No, I belong to Capt. D'hois, of Dublin, who was taken off the Capes, and carried into the Havannah. Arrah, dear joy, I know Capt. D'hois very well, replies the Irishman; come in. Accordingly, in goes Mr. Carew; and the Irishman was so pleased with his countryman, (for giving a very particular account of many places in Ireland, and counterfeiting the brogue extremely well, he did not suspect him to be any other) that he entertained him very well, and they passed the day very merrily together.

The next morning his host takes him out to see the city; Mr. Carew did not content himself with idly gazing, as most of our modern travellers do; but diligently enquired the names of the principal merchants and places, and informed himself of all those circumstances which could be of any service to him. At length, seeing a very fine house, he enquired whose it was; and being told, Proprietor Penn's, who was just come from England with his brother-in-law, Capt. Frame, he takes leave of his host, telling him he had a little business to transact, and would be at home presently, so that he should be able to find the way back without his staying for him. Having thus got rid of the Irishman, he claps his right-hand into his coat, as if he had lost the use of it; and then going up to the Proprietor's, knocks at the door, which was opened to him by a negro, with a silver collar round his neck: he enquired if the Proprietor lived there and if he was at home? Being told he was, pray tell him, says he, that a poor man desires the favour of speaking with him. The negro then bid him come into the court: soon after out came the Proprietor very plainly dressed, and his brother Capt. Frame, in his regimentals; The Proprietor came up to him, enquiring who he was, and what he wanted with him: he replied, he was a poor unfortunate man who craved his honour's charitable assistance; that his name was John Dawkins of the city of Exeter, and belonged to Capt. Davis' ship of the same place, who was taken near the Capes. Capt. Frame, seeing him a lusty tall fellow, presently replies, art, Revenge! revenge thy brave boy, yes shall go along with me and fight the dogs. Mr. Carew replied with a sigh that he should be glad to do that, but that it was his misfortune, by the severity and hardness in prison, to have lost the use of his right arm by the dead palsy. This moved their

compassion so much that each of them gave him a guinea; the Proprietor telling him he would take care to send him home with Capt. Read, who would sail very soon; then asking if he had been at the Governor's, and he replying in the negative, the Proprietor told him he should go there, for he was a very good-natured man, and would assist him; then calling to his black, bid him shew the poor man to the Governor's. As they were going along he informed himself of the black what countryman the Governor was, and being told a Welshman, and his name Thomas, took care to make his advantage of it. When he came to the Governor's and enquired for him, he was told he was walking in the garden; while he was waiting for his coming out, in came the Proprietor and his brother, and going into the garden, they represented his case to the Governor, who coming in, enquired where he was born, &c. He told him, as he had before done the Proprietor, and added that he had married Betty Larkey, Parson Grify's maid, of Wales, and that the Parson had a son at Bishop's Nympton in Devon; the Governor replied, he knew the Parson very well, and likewise Betty Larkey; and after he had asked him some questions about them, which Mr. Carew answered very readily, he gave him two guineas.

In this manner did he apply to most of the principal merchants of Philadelphia, always suiting some circumstances of his story in particular to the person he applied to; which he did, by diligently enquiring what places they came from in England, who were their friends and acquaintance, and the like, which he knew how to suit most to his purpose.

Capt. Read being now ready to sail, and Mr. Carew having a curiosity of seeing more of the country, thought proper to leave Philadelphia without taking leave of any of his good friends there. From whence he goes into Buckinghamshire, where he enquired for one George Boon, a justice of the peace in that county, who formerly liyed at Bradnich, in Devon, his father being a weaver there. Here he went by his own name, telling him, he had been taken prisoner, and carried into the Havannah, where he had lain many months. The justice having known his father very well, entertained him generously, shew'd him the country, and gave him three guineas at his departure, to help to pay his passage.

From thence he went to Burlington, the first town in West New-Jersey, which contains about 250 families, and has answerable number of acres laid out for plantations, houses are well built, and almost all of brick. The in-

him if he sold punch? Yes, my dear honey, replied the man, Arrah, says Mr. Carew, are you my countryman, dear joy?—quite in the Irish brogue. Yes, replies the man. What, do you belong to one of our vessels? No, I belong to Capt. Dubois, of Dublin, who was taken off the Capes, and carried into the Havannah. Arrah, dear joy, I know Capt. Dubois very well, replies the Irishman; come in. Accordingly, in goes Mr. Carew; and the Irishman was so pleased with his countryman, (for giving a very particular account of many places in Ireland, and counterfeiting the brogue extremely well, he did not suspect him to be any other) that he entertained him very well, and they passed the day very merrily together.

The next morning his host takes him out to see the city; Mr. Carew did not content himself with idly gazing, as most of our modern travellers do; but diligently enquired the names of the principal merchants and places, and informed himself of all those circumstances which could be of any service to him. At length, seeing a very fine house, he enquired whose it was; and being told, Proprietor Penn's, who was just come from England with his brother-in-law, Capt. Frame, he takes leave of his host, telling him he had a little business to transact, and would be at home presently, for that he should be able to find the way back without his saying so. Having thus got rid of the Irishman, he claps his right hand into his coat, as if he had lost the use of it; and then going up to the Proprietor's, knocks at the door, which was opened to him by a negro, with a silver collar round his neck: he enquired if the Proprietor lived there and if he was at home? Being told he was, pray tell him, says he, that a poor man desires the favour of speaking with him. The negro then bid him come into the court: soon after out came the Proprietor very plainly dressed, and his brother Capt. Frame, in his regimentals: The Proprietor came up to him, enquiring who he was, and what he wanted with him: he replied, he was a poor unfortunate man who erred in honour's charitable assistance; that his name was John Hawkins of the city of Exeter, and belonged to Capt. Hawk's ship of the same place, who was taken near the Capes. Capt. Frame, seeing him a lusty tall fellow, presently replies, Arrah, reverend my brave boy, yes shall go along with me and fight the dogs. Mr. Carew replied with a right chearful he should be glad to do that, but that it was his rule, however, by the exerciser and hardships in prison, to have no use of his right arm by the dead party. This caused the

compassion so much that each of them gave him a guinea; the Proprietor telling him he would take care to send him home with Capt. Read, who would sail very soon; then asking if he had been at the Governor's, and he replying in the negative, the Proprietor told him he should go there, for he was a very good-natured man, and would assist him; then calling to his black, bid him shew the poor man to the Governor's. As they were going along he informed himself of the black what countryman the Governor was, and being told a Welshman, and his name Thomas, took care to make his advantage of it. When he came to the Governor's and enquired for him, he was told he was walking in the garden; while he was waiting for his coming out, in came the Proprietor and his brother, and going into the garden, they represented his case to the Governor, who coming in, enquired where he was born, &c. He told him, as he had before done the Proprietor, and added that he had married Betty Larkey, Parson Grify's maid, of Wales, and that the Parson had a son at Bishop's Nympton in Devon; the Governor replied, he knew the Parson very well, and likewise Betty Larkey; and after he had asked him some questions about them, which Mr. Carew answered very readily, he gave him two guineas.

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affords plenty of all sorts of provisions, which are as good here as any where in America.

From thence to Perth Amboy, so called in honour to the Duke of Perth. It is at the mouth of the river Rantan, which runs into Sandyhook Bay, and is able to contain five hundred ships. The plan of this city was laid out very regularly and spaciously. The plot of ground was divided into one hundred and fifty shares, for purchasers to build upon. Four acres were preserved for a market-place, and three for public wharfage: very useful things, if there had been inhabitants, trade, and shipping. The town being thus artfully and commodiously laid out, some Scots began building, especially a house for the Governor, which was then as little wanted as a wharf or a market. The whole plan of the city consists of 1079 acres, and there are two good roads from it to Piscataway and Woodbridge. Ships in one tide can come up to the port, and be at the merchant's doors, though of three hundred tons burthen; - but the Perth city has not above two or three hundred men, women and children in it.

From thence over a ferry, into a town called Trent-town, in Staten Island; and from thence over Brunswick Ferry, to East Jersey, where he found out one Mr. Matthews, a miller, who formerly lived at White-church, near Lime in Dorset: and making use of his old story of having been taken, was received by Mr. Matthews with great hospitality; he kept him three days in his house, and would have entertained him still longer. At his departure he gave him a guinea, with several letters of recommendation, and sent letters by him to his friends in England, sending his servant with him as far as Elizabeth Town, which is three miles within a creek opposite to the west end of Staten Island. Here the first English Settlement was made, and if any place in the Jerseys may be said to have thrived, it is this; for notwithstanding the endeavours of the proprietors to make a capital of Perth, by calling it a city, Elizabeth Town has near six times the number of inhabitants, containing above two hundred and fifty families, and forty thousand acres of land cast out. Here the proprietors have a plantation, which goes by the name of their farm.

The government of the province is here managed, courts are kept, assemblies held, and the greatest part of the trade of the colony carried on. Here he met with one Mr. Nicholas, a Cornish man, who gave him a ten shilling bill, and recommended him to one Mr. Anderson, in Long Island, sometimes called Nassau Island, stretching from Fairfield county, in a few

Spot of ground one hundred and fifty miles in length, and twenty in breadth. Here he changed his religion, and turned Presbyterian, most of the inhabitants being of that denomination; travelled quite through the Island, and then crossed over a ferry into Block Island, from whence there are great quantities of timber transported to Boston.

Soon after, crossing another ferry, he came into New-York, which is a very fine city. There are about 1100 houses, and near 7000 inhabitants in it. The houses are well built, the meanest of them is said to be worth one hundred pounds, which cannot be said of any city in England. The great church here was built in the year 1695, and is a very handsome edifice. Here are also a Dutch church, a French church, and a Lutheran church. The inhabitants of Dutch extraction make a very considerable part of the town; and most of them speaking English, or manner of speech they were probably in the great church, especially, all those that taper or have a bended offices. His church was suspended at the high of a great number of light beds, with blacks hanging upon them; but upon enquiring, he found the negroes had not long before entered into a conspiracy of burning the whole city; but the plot being timely discovered, great numbers were executed, and hung up to terrify others. His first care here was to enquire the names, circumstances, family, and countries, of the principal inhabitants of the city; amongst the rest he enquired out Capt. Lush, who was formerly one of Carmouth, by Lyme, in Dorsetshire, to whom he had commendatory letters from Mr. Matthews, of East Jersey. He was received very hospitably by Capt. Lush, who likewise gave him two shirts, and informed him, there was no ship ready to sail for England there, but that he would find one at New London. Having found there was one Mr. Lucas, formerly of Taunton, in Somersetshire, in New York, and judging he was brother to Mr. Lucas of Brampton, in Devon, whom he knew very well, he goes boldly to his house, which was in the fish-shambles, and knocking at the door, it was opened to him by a negro; he enquired if Mr. Lucas was at home; and before the negro could give him an answer, out came Mr. Lucas with a little boy, and enquired what he wanted: he replied, he was an Englishman, born in Devonshire, who had the misfortune to be cast away in a ship behind Long-Island, and hearing his name was Lucas, had made bold to apply to him for assistance, as he was very well acquainted with his brother, Mr. Lucas of Brampton. Mr. Lucas asked him, if he could tell who his brother married?

He replied, Mrs. Mary Trifram. Do you know Huntsham? Yes, replied he, and Mr. Beer, who first courted Mrs. Trifram. And how many children has my brother? To this likewise Mr. Carew answered very exactly: and Mr. Lucas being convinced by this of his being no impostor, bid him come in, telling him, he expected his youngest brother there in three weeks time. He was entertained here very generously, and at his departure, Mr. Lucas gave him two guineas.

From thence he goes through Seabroke and Seaford to New London, which is situated on a river called the Thames. The first branch of which river goes by the name of Glafs River, the next branch by that of Russel's Delight, the third by that of Indian River. There is a small river which falls into the sea at Manchester. The trade of ship-building flourishes here. Here he enquired if there were none of the name of Davey in that city? and being asked why; he replied, they were near heirs to a fine estate near Crediton in Devon, formerly belonging to Sir John Davey. He was then shown to two ancient fitters of Sir John Davey, whose sons were timber-men; they asked a great many questions about the family, and he told them, Sir John Davey was dead, and his eldest son also, who had left two sons: that the youngest brother, Humphry Davey, was then living at Creedy House, and the little boys somewhere about Exeter. They then gave him two letters to give to Mr. Humphry Dayey; after which, each gave him a guinea, with recommendations to one Justice Miller, and Capt. Rogers, who was bound for England. Justice Miller received him very kindly, and sent his servant with him to Capt. Rogers, with whom he agreed to take the run to England for ten gallons of rum, ten pounds of sugar, ten pounds of tobacco, and ten pipes.

Capt. Rogers having taken in his loading, which consisted of rice, tobacco, and pipe-staves, set sail with a fair wind for New London, and run to Lundy in a month and three days. Nothing material happened on their voyage, and the sailors passed this time very joyfully, having so favourable a gale; but our hero, who knew that Fortune, like a common jilt, often puts on the fairest smiles when she is about to discard us, thought it prudent to provide against her slippery tricks as much as lay in his power; he therefore pricked his arms and breast with a needle, and then rubbed it with bay salt and gunpowder, which made it appear like the small-pox coming out. In the night-time he groaned very dismally, till at length the captain called to him to know the reason of his groaning so in

his sleep. Alas, sir, replied he, I have been dreaming my poor wife was dead, and that she died in the small-pox. Be of good cheer, man, says the captain, dreams are but fables; and for your comfort, I believe we shall quickly make land; however, they did not do this so soon as the captain expected; for towards the next evening the wind springing up a fresh gale, the captain ordered to stand out to sea again: during all the day Mr. Carew did not stir out of his hammock, pretending to be very ill. Towards the morning the wind was somewhat laid, and they stood in before it; but it being very hazy weather, the captain ordered a good look-out, crying, My brave boys, take care we don't fall foul of some ship, for we are now in the Channel. The men replied, All's well. Now the cocks began to crow on board, and Sol took his last embrace of Thetis, to begin his daily stage; for indeed already had his equipage waited near an hour for him. Reader, if thou art acquainted with the imitable history of Tom Jones, thou mayest perhaps know what is meant by this; but lest thou shouldest not, we think it not improper to inform thee, that we mean no more than what we might have told thee in three words, that it was broad day-light. The captain called out, How goes the glass, my brave boys? Eight glasses are just run, replied the men. Then look out sharp for land. Soon after the cabin-boy halloos out, Land! Land! The captain runs nimbly to see if it was so, saying, I'm afraid we're embay'd. No, replies the mate, I'll be bound for it, it's Lundy Island. The captain immediately ran up to the main top-mast head, to look out for other lands to the right and left, and found it indeed Lundy Island; upon which several sailors ran up the rigging; and, among the rest, Mr. Carew creeps out with nothing but a blanket upon his shoulders, and makes an attempt to run up the rigging; which the captain seeing, hastily cries out, Where is old John going? take care of the old man, he is light-headed; upon which some of the sailors took him down, and carried him back to his hammock. They then crowded all the sail they could for Lundy. When they came near, they perceived several ships lying at anchor there, and made a signal for a pilot; soon after comes up a pilot of Clovelly, who was then upon the island waiting to pilot ships up to Bristol. The captain welcomed him on board, and agreed for seven guineas to be piloted to Bristol; then the captain asked him, What news; and if any New Englandmen were gone up the Channel? He replied, that none had passed; but that he could inform him of bad news for his men, which was, that the Ruby man of war, Capt.

Goodyre, lay then in King Road, and pressed all the men he could lay hold of. Mr. Carew, hearing this, immediately comes upon deck with his blanket upon his shoulders, and pretended to vomit over the ship's side. The pilot, observing him, asked the captain what was the matter with the old man? I believe, replies the captain, he has got the small-pox; he dreamed, the other night, that his wife was dead of them, which frightened him so much, that I think the small-pox is come out upon him. The pilot then stepped up to him, and asked him to let him look at him, which he complying with, and shewing him his arms, the pilot swore he had the small-pox heavily upon him; and Mr. Carew kept on groaning very mournfully. They then failed by Appledore, Biddeford, and Barnstaple, (where Mr. Carew, notwithstanding his having the small-pox so heavily, wished himself on shore, drinking some of their fat ale) so to the Holmes, and into King Road early in the morning. He then thought it adviseable to take a pretty large quantity of water into his belly; and quickly after, to their great concern, they saw the Ruby man of war lying in the road, with jack, ensign, and pendant hoisted.

Now were all the sailors, who had been so jovial before, struck with a dreadful panic; but our hero, secure of the favour and protection of the goddess Prudence, was quite easy at heart; and now they perceived the man of war's boat making towards them; upon which Mr. Carew became extremely sick: the captain ordered the ropes to be flung out for the man of war's boat, and the stanchions and red ropes to be got ready for the lieutenant, as though they had been to receive some good visitor on board. Such are the polished arts of the world; for we think we may venture to say, that both the captain and crew, at the time they were making these preparations to receive the lieutenant, would rather have seen him go to the bottom, than come on board their ship. At length the man of war's boat came along-side the ship; Mr. Carew goes down into the steerage, with his belly full of warm water, and the lieutenant comes on board. Sir, you are welcome, says the captain; or, rather, that little part of the captain called the tongue; for the heart, mind, and every other particle of the captain, wished him at the d—l at the same time. The lieutenant enquired, from whence they came, and what passage? The captain replied, From Boston, in a month and four days; and then asked him to walk aft, and take a dram of rum; but before he did so, the lieutenant asked, how many hands there were on board? The captain answered, he had only fifteen,

men were very scarce. Of what burthen is your ship? Two hundred and fifty tons. I must have your hands, sir, says the lieutenant; come in, barge-crew, and do your duty. No sooner were the words spoken, than the crew leaped upon the deck; and the lieutenant ordered all the ship's company aft, saying, he wanted to talk with them. He then accosted them with an oratorical harangue:—"Gentlemen sailors, said he, I make no doubt but you are willing to enter voluntarily, and not as pressed men. If you go like brave men, freely, when you get round to Plymouth and Portsmouth, and go on board your respective ships, you will have your bounty-money, and liberty to go on shore, and kiss your landladies." Though this oration was pronounced with as much self-applause as Cicero felt, when, by the force of his eloquence, he made Cæsar, the master of the world, to tremble; or as the vehement Demosthenes, when he used to thunder against Philip: yet we are not quite certain whether it was the power of eloquence alone that persuaded the men to enter voluntarily; or whether, being seated between the two rocks of Scylla and Charibdis, it was indifferent to them which they dashed upon. However this be, they all but one entered (though with sad hearts) without being pressed; which, we make no doubt, the lieutenant attributed to the eloquence of his oration.

The lieutenant observing a stout fellow in a frock and trowsers, who did not come aft with the other men, asked the captain who he was? The captain replied, he was an Indian, and a brave sailor; so called to him by his name. Wat ye want wit mee? replies the Indian; mee won't come, dammee. Upon which the lieutenant sent some of the barge-crew to bring him aft; which the brave Indian perceiving, caught hold of a handspike, and put himself in a posture of defence, crying out to the barge-crew, who came up towards him, Dammee, ye meddle wit mee, mee dash your brains out. The crew, finding him resolute, did not think proper to attack him; upon which the lieutenant asked him, if he would serve King George? Dam King George; mee know no King George; mee be an Indian; mee have a king in my own country, whom mee loves and fight for, because he be de very good king; at which the lieutenant and captain fell a-laughing, and left him.

Are these all your men? says the lieutenant. Yes, replied the captain, except one old man, who dreamed, the other night, that his wife died of the small-pox, and was so much alarmed, that the small-pox is come out upon him. The captain

ordered the bills to be made out for what was due to the men, and asked the lieutenant, in the mean time, to walk down and taste his rum. Accordingly down comes the lieutenant, humming a tune; Mr. Carew, hearing this, prepared himself, and, taking an opportunity of putting his finger down his throat, discharges his stomach just under the lieutenant's feet, crying out in a most lamentable tone, at the same time, O my head! O my back! What, cries the lieutenant very hastily, is this the fellow who has the small-pox? No, no, replies he, I have had the small-pox many years ago, and have been with Sir Charles Wager and Sir George Walton up the Baltic; and do, for God's sake, take me on board your ship, noble captain, for I only want to be bled. The lieutenant whips out his snuff-box, and claps it to his nose, swearing, he would not take him on board for five hundred pounds, for he was enough to infect a whole ship's crew; that the d—l should take him before he would, hurrying at the same time, as fast as he could, into the great cabin. When he came there, Mr. Carew heard him complaining how unfortunate it was that he should come on board them, as he never had the small-pox himself. When the rest of the men had their bills made out, the captain, willing to get rid of Mr. Carew, said to him, Come, old John, I will have your bill made out too; which was accordingly done, and amounted to seven pounds ten shillings, for which the captain gave him a draught on Merchant Lidiate, of Bristol. The captain then ordered the boat to put him on shore. He beseeched the captain to let him die on board. No, no, says the captain, by all means take him on shore. Ay, ay, says the lieutenant, take him on shore. Then the captain called to some of the sailors to help the poor old man over the side of the ship; and out came Mr. Carew, with the blanket wrapped about his shoulders, and so well did he counterfeit, that he seemed a most deplorable object of compassion. The boat, having got a short distance from the ship, was called back again, and the lieutenant tossed him half-a-guinea, charging him not to go into the city of Bristol, for that he was enough to infect the whole city.

Thus our hero, after seeing many cities and men, undergoing great hardships, and encountering many dangers and difficulties, once more set his foot in his beloved country. Notwithstanding the joy he felt at being safe on shore, he did not lay aside his small-pox, but travelled on toward Bristol, as one very bad with that distemper. Coming to Justice Cann's, near Durham Downs, he meets the gardener, whom he asked if the justice lived there, and was at home? Being told he was,

he made a most lamentable moan, and said, he was just come from New England, and had the small-pox. 'The gardener goes into the house, and soon returning, told him the justice was not at home; but gave him half-a-crown: he kept still crying out, I am a dying man, and I beseech you, let me lie and die in some-hay-tallet, or any place of shelter. The gardener, seeing him so ill, goes in again, and brings out a cordial dram, and a mug of warm ale, which Mr. Carew made shift to swallow. The gardener then left him, being so much affrighted at his appearance and lamentable moans, that he let both glass and mug fall to the ground before he reached the house. Mr. Carew then made shift, notwithstanding his dying condition, to reach the city of Bristol; and being now freed from his apprehensions of being pressed, at the first barber's he came to, he got rid of his beard, and bid adieu to the small-pox; then makes the best of his way to the medicant's hall, on Mile-hill; just as he came there, the landlady and an old croney, a tinker's wif, were standing at the door: as soon as the landlady espied him, she clapped her hands, and swore it was either Mr. Carew or his ghost; as soon as they were convinced he was flesh and blood, great were the kisses, hugs, and embraces of these three. Our hero's first enquiry was, when they had seen his dear Polly, meaning his wife; the landlady told him she had not seen her lately, but had heard both she and his daughter were well; but that his wife never expected to see him more.

Mr. Carew soon called for a room above stairs, ordered an elegant dinner to be provided, and passed the afternoon very merrily; the next morning he waited on the merchant with his bill, and received the money for it, then weighed anchor, and steered for Bridgewater, where he arrived just at night: he immediately repaired to a mumper's house kept by a one-eyed old woman, named Laskey; from whence he goes to the Swan, where were several gentlemen passing the evening together, viz. Mr. Moore, Mr. Dipford, Counsellor Bradford, and others, all of whom were particularly acquainted with him; however he pretended to be a West Indian, who had been cast away in a ship coming from Antigua, which foundered behind Cape Clear; that he was taken by an Irishman, and afterwards put on board a Bristol ship. Having, by this story, raised a handsome contribution from the gentlemen, he discovered himself, knowing them to be his good friends; but the gentlemen could

scarcely credit him, till he gave them sufficient proofs of his being the real Bampfylde-Moore Carew.

The next morning he goes to Sir John Tynte, and makes the same complaint he had done the night before at the Swan in Bridgewater: the servant telling him Sir John would come forth soon, he waited till he did so, and then discovered himself; Sir John would not believe him, but at last made him a present. He afterwards visited Justice Grosse of Bromfylde, who presently knew him, and made him very welcome; from whence, setting out for Exeter, he visited, on the road, Mr. John Bampfylde, of Hesticomb; the Rev. Mr. Boswell, Dr. Hildyard, of Taunton; the Rev. Mr. Manifee, 'Squire Bluet, of Melcombe-Regis; the Rev. Mr. Newt, of Tiverton; 'Squire Blundell, and Major Worth, in the neighbourhood of that place; who, being his particular friends, were very glad to see him return, and treated him very handsomely. Major Worth took him a-hunting with him; but he soon found an opportunity of slipping away, and directed his steps to his own parish of Brickley. Here he happened to meet Lady Carew; but so great was his respect for her, that he, who used to attempt every thing, had not courage to accost this lady; therefore turned off to a place called Codbury, the seat of Mr. Furdon: as soon as he came there, he was known to Mr. Furdon's sister, who told him, he should not stir thence till her brother came home. Soon after Mr. Furdon returned, and brought with him one Mr. Land, of Silverton; he was very much surprised to see him, and treated him very generously, making him a very handsome present, as did also Mr. Land. He abode there that night; went a-hunting with Mr. Furdon the next day, and likewise to see Mr. Bampfylde Rhode, of Stoke, who would not believe Mr. Carew had been in America, but treated him handsomely, and made him a present at his departure. He next went to Exeter, the place he had failed from to Maryland, and going into St. Peter's church-yard, sees Sir Henry Northcote, Dr. Andrews, and two other gentlemen, who were walking there. He accosted them with "God bles you, Sir Harry, Dr. Andrews, and the rest of the company." Sir Harry, staring wistfully at him, cried, Are you flesh and blood? why, you can never have been in America. Dr. Andrews then asked if it was Carew; and the report being spread that he was in Exeter, drew a number of spectators to see him, and, amongst the rest, Merchant Davey himself, who asked him, in a very great hurry, if the ship was cast away? No,

no, says he, I have been in America; have had the honour to see your factor, Mr. Mean, and saw Griffith sold for a thousand weight of tobacco. Did I not tell you, that I would be at home before Capt. Froade? He then gave an account of some particular circumstances, which convinced the gentlemen he had really been in America. Mr. Davey asked him, if he had been sold before he ran away; and he replying, he had not, the merchant told him jeeringly, that he was his servant still; that he should charge him five pounds for his passage, and five pounds for costs and charges, besides Capt. Froade's bill. He next enquired where he had left Capt. Froade? Mr. Carew told him, he had left him in Mile's River. The gentlemen then gave him money, as did likewise Merchant Davey.

Two months after this came home Capt. Froade, laden with tobacco. As soon as he came to anchor, several gentlemen of Exeter, going on board, enquired, What passage, and where he had left Mr. Carew? Damn him, replied the captain, you will never see him again. He ran away, was taken, put in New Town gaol, brought back again, and whipped; had a pot-hook put upon him, ran away with it on his neck, and has never been heard of since; so that, without doubt, he must be either killed by some wild beast, or drowned in some river. At which the gentlemen laughed heartily, telling the captain he had been at home two months before him. Capt. Froade swore it could never be; however they convinced him that it was so.

Soon after this Mr. Carew went and paid his respects to Sir William Courteney, returning him many thanks for what he had furnished him with when he sailed for Maryland; adding, he had been as good as his word, in coming home before Capt. Froade. Sir William told him he thought he had, and ordered his butler to give him something to drink. In a little time Sir William comes to him again, with his brother, Mr. Henry Courteney, and conducted him into a noble parlour, where was a great company of fine ladies sitting, whom our hero accosted with all that respect which is ever due to beauty and merit. Sir William then asked him jocosely, if he could find out which was his dove? He replied, he knew some of the ladies there; and that, unless his judgement deceived him, such a lady (singling out one of them) was the happy person. You are right, replied Sir William, this is indeed my dove, and turtle-dove. Sir William then put a piece of money into his hat, as did Mr. Courteney, and bid him go round to the ladies; which he did, addressing them in a very handsome manner, and, we need not

add, gathered a very plentiful harvest, as the fair sex are, in general, so much inclined to humanity and good-nature. Sir William asked him, if he would not drink to the ladies' health? and filled him up a bumper of excellent wine: he then took his leave of this truly noble and hospitable gentleman.—Here, reader, if my pen was equal to the task, I would describe to thee one whom, in this degenerate age, thou mayest gaze at as a prodigy; one who, like the phoenix rising from the ashes of his father, inherits all the virtues of his glorious ancestors. I would describe to thee magnificence without extravagance; pomp without ostentation; plenty without luxury or riot; and greatness undiminished by little pride. I would set before thee something more than a king, surrounded and imprisoned by worthless and imperious favourites, fawning sycophants, and tasteless grandeur. Such are the scenes within thy walls—such thy master, happy Powderham! \*

From hence our hero goes to 'Squire Bell's, of Mamheap; in the way he meets with Mr. Jackson, his steward, who was lame with the gout; he presently knew Mr. Carew, gave him half-a-crown, and said, he would hop back upon his crutches, to give him something to drink. While they were drinking a glass, the steward advised him to make application to the 'Squire. Soon after out he comes, and Mr. Carew begins his attack upon him: Pray, who are you? says the justice. I am a poor, unfortunate West Indian, replies he, who have been shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland; and was taken up by a Bristol ship. Ay, ay, you are one of Carew's gang, I suppose, says the justice; but he is transported. Bless your honour, says he, I am no impostor; I have heard that he was a very great one, and, I think, deserved more than transportation. Well, well, there's a shilling for you, replies the justice, and go about your business.

From thence he steers towards Mr. Oxenham's, at Newhouse. When he comes near the house, he pulls off his shirt, and gives it to an old man, as though he had been amazed; then marches up to the house, and, just at the stable, meets Mrs. Oxenham, and another lady, whom he immediately accosts with a doleful complaint of being a poor shipwrecked mariner. Mrs. Oxenham told him, she should have taken him for Bampfylde-Moore Carew, but that she knew he was transported. He was not disconcerted at this, but readily told her, with great composure, that his name was Thomas Jones, be-

\* The seat of Sir William Courteney, near Exon.

longing to Bridport, in Dorsetshire. The ladies gave him each a shilling, and then bid him go into the house, where he had victuals set before him. Before he went away, the lady sent him a Holland shirt. Being thus equipped, he enquires out the churchwardens of the parish, and, by the same story, gets a crown from them. From hence he goes to Lord Clifford's, at Uggbroke, in the parish of Chudleigh. Here he sends in a petition to my lord, as an unfortunate Roman Catholic, and receives a guinea; sleeps that night at Sandy-gate, and behaved as a Roman Catholic, under the name of William Passmore.

The next day, at Moll Upton's, in Newton Bushel, he met with one of the sisters of that order of mendicants, commonly called Cousin Betties; and he having an inclination to pay a visit to Sir Thomas Carew's, at Hackum, soon made an agreement with the cousin Betty to exchange habits for that day. The barber was then called in, to make his beard as smooth as his art and razor could make it, and his hair was dressed up with ribbands. Thus metamorphosed, our hero set out, having a little wand in his hand, and a little dog under his arm. Being arrived at Sir Thomas Carew's, he rushes into the house without ceremony, demanding his rent in an imperious tone. None of the men-servants being in the way, the women ran first one way and then another; but he, taking notice of this confusion, continued to act the mad woman, beating his head against the wall, kissing his dog, and demanding his rent. At last comes one of the women-servants, saying, Lady, you are welcome to your rent, and gave him half-a-crown: but he was not to be got rid of so easily; for now he began to rave again, and demanded some merry-go-down; upon this they brought him some ale, which having drank, he took his leave, thanking them with a very low curtsey. From hence he continues his progress to Parson Sandford's, of Stoke, in Tinney, where, having entered the house with as little ceremony as before, he not only demanded his rent, as usual, but a gown for some of his cousins; neither would he take his leave till he had got a shilling for rent, a good gown, and some pinners. He next calls on Parson Richards, of Coombe, in Tinney, where he got a shilling and a shift. Having thus succeeded in his new adventure, he returns to his quarters at Mother Upton's, in Newton-Bushel, where he divided the profits of the day with his good cousin Betty, and also passed the night very merrily with her.

The next day he restored his borrowed accoutrements to the cousin Betty, and calling for pen and ink, wrote a petition in

the character of a poor unfortunate soap-boiler, whose house was set on fire by the carelessness of an apprentice, in the parish of Monkseiver, not forgetting to sign it with the names of several neighbouring gentlemen. With this fictitious petition he then goes to Justice Taylor's, at Dembury, where he was handsomely relieved: from thence he goes to Justice Neil's, and finding, upon enquiry, the justice himself was at home, did not venture to deliver his petition, but begged as an unfortunate man, and was relieved with a cup of cyder, and some bread and cheese. At Darlington he assumed the character of a rat-catcher, and sold a receipt to a gentleman's steward for a crown; and under this character he travelled forward to Plymouth. Here, learning there was to be a great cock-match, he lays aside his rat-catcher's habit, and puts on that of a gentleman; and not the habit only, as too many do, but the manners and behaviour likewise; so that, going to the cock-match, he betted many wagers with Sir Coventry Carew, and his own brother Mr. Henry Carew, the minister of Saltash, which he had the good fortune to win, and left the cock-pit undiscovered by any one. Thus great is the power of dress, that it transforms and metamorphoses the beggar into a gentleman, and the cinder-wench into a fine lady; therefore let not the little great (I mean those who have nothing to recommend them but their equipage) pride themselves as tho' they had something superior in them to the poor wretch they spurn from them with so much contempt; for let me tell them, if we are apt to pay them respect, they are solely indebted for it to the mercer and taylor; for strip them of their gaudy plumes, and we shall not be able to distinguish them from the lowest order of mumpers. This puts us in mind of a remarkable adventure of our hero's life, which he always told with a great deal of pleasure.

One day as he was begging in the town of Maiden Bradley, from door to door, as a shipwrecked seaman, he saw on the other side of the street a mendicant brother sailor, in a habit as forlorn as his own, begging for God's sake, just like himself; who, seeing Mr. Carew, crossed over the way and came up to him, and in the cant language, asked him where he lay last night; what road he was going, and several other questions; then whether he would brush into a boozing ken and be his *thrum*; to this he consented, and away they go; where, in the series of their conversation, they asked each other various questions concerning the country; the charitable and uncharitable families; the moderate and severe justices; the good and *ne'er* corporations, &c. This new acquaintance of Mr. C.

rew asked him, if he had been at Sir Edward Seymour's? He answered, Yes, and had received his alms; the stranger therefore, not having been there, leaves him at the ale-house, and goes thither himself, where having received the same alms that his new companion had, he returned to him again.

The next day they begged the town, one on one side the street, and the other on the other, each on his own separate story and account; they then proceeded to the houses of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood, both in one story, which was that of the stranger; among many others they came to Lord Weymouth's, where it was agreed that Mr. Carew should be a spokesman; upon their coming up to the house, the servants bid them begone, unless they could give a good account of themselves, and the countries in which they pretended to have seen; for should Lord Weymouth come and detect them in any falsehood, he would horsewhip them without mercy, which was the treatment all those whom he found to be counterfeits met with from him, and he had detected great numbers of them, having been abroad himself; our travellers, however, were not in the least daunted hereat; Mr. Carew being conscious to himself that he could give a satisfactory account of Newfoundland; and the other affirming that he had been at Rome, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. and could give as good a description of those countries as his lordship himself. Therefore up they went to the kitchen-door, and Mr. Carew broke the ice, telling a deplorable story of their misfortune in his usual lamentable tone; the house-keeper at first turned a deaf ear to their supplication and intreaty; but Mr. Carew, at the instigation of his companion, redoubled his importunity, kneeling on one knee, and making use of all the methods of exciting charity of which he was capable; so that at length the house-keeper gave them the greatest part of a cold shoulder of mutton, half a fine wheaten loaf, and a shilling; but did it with great haste and fear, lest his lordship should see her, and be angry thereat. Of the butler they got a copper of good ale, and then, both expressing their thankfulness, departed. Having got at some distance from the house, there arose a dispute who should carry the victuals, both being loath to incumber themselves with it, as having neither wife nor child near to give it to: Mr. Carew was for throwing it into the hedge; but the other urged that it was both a sin and shame to waste good victuals in that manner: so they both agreed to go to the Green Man, about a mile from my lord's, and there exchange it for liquor. At this ale-house they tarried for some time, and

snacked the argot; then, after a parting glass, each went his separate way.

The reader cannot but be surprised when we assure him that this mendicant companion of his was no less a person than my Lord Weymouth himself, who being desirous of sounding the tempers and dispositions of the gentlemen and other inhabitants of the neighbourhood, put himself into a habit so far beneath his birth and fortune, in order to make that discovery; nor was this the first time that this great nobleman had metamorphosed himself into the despicable shape and character of a beggar, as several of that neighbourhood could testify; but when he went abroad into the world in this disguise, he took especial care to conceal it, even from his own family, one servant only, in whose secrecy he greatly confided, being entrusted therewith; and this was his valet de chambre, who used to dress, shave, and perform other such offices relating to his lordship's person.

Mr. Carew and his noble companion having thus parted from each other, he took his way into the woodlands, towards Frome; and the disguised lord, by a private way through his park and gardens, returned to his house, and there, divesting himself of his rags, put on his embroidered apparel, and re-assumed the dignity and state to which both his birth and his fortune entitled him. I am informed, said his lordship, that two sailors have been at my house; and enquiring which way they went, he ordered two men and horses to go after them, with a strict charge to bring them back to his house; for he had heard they were impostors, and if he found them such, he would treat them accordingly. The servants obeyed his commands, without the least suspicion of the intricacy of this affair, and soon came up with Mr. Carew, whom they forcibly brought back to his lordship, who accosted him in a very rough, stern manner, asks where the other fellow was, and told him he would be made to find him. Mr. Carew, in the mean time, stood thunder-struck, expecting nothing less than commitment to prison; but, upon examination, made out his story as well as he could.

After having thus terrified and threatened him for a considerable time, away goes his lordship, and, divesting himself of his habit and character of a nobleman, again puts on his rags, and is, by his trusty valet de chambre, ushered into the room, where his brother beggar stood sweating for fear; ~~and~~ <sup>the</sup> notes together, whispering to each other what to say, ~~in~~ <sup>so</sup> that their accounts might agree when examined apart, as in effect they were. The steward took Mr. Carew aside and

private chamber, and there, pretending that the other fellow's relation contradicted his, proved them both to be counterfeits, and that a prison must be the portion of both; and indeed nothing was omitted that might strike Mr. Carew with the greatest terror and confusion. By this time, his lordship having thrown off his rags, and put on his fine apparel, Mr. Carew was again brought into his presence to receive his final sentence; when his lordship, having sufficiently diverted himself with the fear and consternation of his brother mumper, discovered himself to him.

We might have mentioned before, that while his lordship and Mr. Carew travelled together, they asked each other whence they came, and what their names were. Mr. Carew ingenuously confessed his, but his lordship disguised both his name and country; so that, having accidentally met with a mendicant of the greatest note in England, his lordship thought fit to treat him in the manner aforesaid, which he would not have done to every common vagrant. However, to satisfy himself that this was the famous and true Mr. Bampfylde-Moore Carew (for many impostors had usurped his name) he sends for Capt. Atkins, a gentleman of his acquaintance in the neighbourhood; who went to school with Mr. Carew, at Tiverton. This gentleman was very glad to see his old school-fellow, and assured his lordship, it was really Mr. Bampfylde-Moore Carew; upon which his lordship very nobly entertained him at his house for three days, besides giving him a good suit of clothes and ten guineas. But remembering the trouble they had, and the losſ they were at to dispose of the shoulder of mutton and bread which his house-keeper had given them, as likewise the resolution Mr. Carew had once taken to throw it away, he called his house-keeper, and strictly charged her never to give away a morsel of victuals more, but bestow the alms in money only, as rightly judging that to be more acceptable and serviceable to beggars than the best of provisions, the greatest part of which they either waste, give away, or exchange for an inconsiderable quantity of drink, as his lordship and Mr. Carew had done. His lordship took Mr. Carew to Warminster horse-race, and there recommended him to many honourable gentlemen, who were very liberal to him. He several times after made bold to call on his lordship in his rounds, and at every visit received a guinea and a hearty welcome at his house. His lordship would frequently make himself merry with this passage in his life, and jocosely say, that he was more expert in the science of mumping than even Mr. Carew himself.

Not long after this, Mr. Carew comes to Biddeford again (where he had been some time before) and delivers the compasses to Capt. Harvey's wife, who immediately burst into tears on seeing it, supposing her husband was dead; and then goes to the Dolphin, where, as he was drinking, he sees some gentlemen in the Butcher-row, and asks the landlord who they were; being told they were the Captains Harvey, Hopkins, and Burd, Go, says he, and give my duty, and tell them, Mr. Bampfylde-Moore Carew is at your house. The landlord goes accordingly, and soon returned with the captains; they were glad to see our hero, who returned them many thanks for the favours he had received from them in America. The captains asked him a great many questions about his travels through the Indian country, &c. and told him, they never thought he would have gone through that dangerous undertaking, but expected to have seen him return back again. He then gave them an account of every thing to their satisfaction, telling them he had followed their directions in every point. They afterwards treated him very handsomely, and made a collection for him. The captains then going out, and reporting that he was in town, drew a great concourse of people to see him, to the no little profit of the landlord; for our hero had ordered no one should be admitted to see him, till they had first drank a quart of ale in the house.

Some time after this, he disguised himself like a poor, miserable, decrepid old man, and falls to selling of matches and gathering of old rags; and happening to meet with a brother ragman at Wiveliscombe, they joined company, and agreed to travel to Portlock together; just as they came to Gutter Hall, night coming on apace, they proposed taking up their quarters there; but the landlord told them he had no lodging to spare, yet if they would go half a mile farther, and lie in a haunted house, they should have their lodgings free cost, and good bread, cheese and cyder, with a rash of bacon into the bargain. The ragmen very readily accepted this offer; and away go they, accompanied by the landlord, to farmer Liddon's house; when they came there, the landlord told the farmer he had brought two men who would lie in the haunted house. The farmer received them very gladly, and asked them if they were sure they had courage enough to do it? adding, he would give them twenty shillings if they could lay the old woman. Never fear, farmer, replies Mr. Carew; we have not only courage to speak to, but learning enough to lay, the old woman, so that you shall never hear of her more. Things being thus

agreed on, the farmer's son, a great stout fellow, willing to shew his courage, in a very bold manner, offered to keep them company. Having provided themselves with firing, cyder, bread, cheese, and bacon, away they adjourn to the haunted house, but not before Mr. Carew had taken an opportunity of going out into the yard, and filling his pockets with large stones. When they came to the haunted house, they made a good fire, and he and his companion sat down, eating and drinking very merrily; but the farmer's son beginning to have some terrors upon him, had but little stomach to eat. About the middle of the night, when every thing is most silent and solemn, at that time when almost every whisper of the wind is apt to create fear, Mr. Carew took an opportunity of throwing a stone, unseen, up the stairs, which, coming down again with a frightful noise, might have at that time struck a panic into the most courageous heart. The farmer's son turned pale, and leaped from his chair in a great fright, believing no less than the old woman was making her entrance: but nothing appearing, the same awful silence and stillness, as before; took place, only fear remained in the farmer's breast, and Mr. Carew and his companion continued mute, as though in expectation of what would follow; but soon this solemn silence was interrupted by a loud rap at the door. Again the farmer leaps from his seat, crying out, O Lord, save and deliver us! at the same time, unable to command those passages at which fear is apt to issue out, he caused a smell, almost as bad as Satan himself is said to bring along with him. Mr. Carew caught him in his arms, and, holding his head close to his breast, cries, Don't be afraid, Mr. Liddon, for I will make the old woman to fly; at the same time pretending to conjure her, he repeated three times very solemnly; Hight spiritu diabolico rubro oceano, whilst his companion goes a little on one side, and answered, in a squeaking tone, like Joan Liddon, Unless my will is fulfilled, I will tear them in pieces. Soon after cock-crowing there was another huge blow at the door, and then they bid the farmer look up, telling him, the old woman was gone; however he would not let go his hold of Mr. Carew. Just as day-light appeared, his companion goes forth and picks up the stones from the stairs, entry, &c. He had scarcely done this, before the old farmer came down to see if his son was alive, and if they had seen old Joan. He accosted them with, How do you do? How have you spent the night? O father, replied the most terribly indeed! You can't conceive what rattlings

Noises we heard; but this good man secured me in his arms. But what stink is this? replied the father: surely old Joan stinks of brimstone, or something worse, if she brought this along with her. Ay, father! father! says the son, I believe you would have raised as bad a stink as I have done, if you had been here. Well, well, says the father, perhaps I might; but have you spoke to old Joan? Yes, indeed, replied Mr. Carew. And what does the old woman say? She says, if her will is not exactly fulfilled as she desired, she would never leave off haunting you; but if it is, all shall be well and quiet. Away then they go to the farmer's house, where they were made very welcome, and received the twenty shillings, according to promise, the farmer requesting they would stay the next night by themselves (for he believed his son would have no stomach to go with them) and tell the old woman, every thing should be fulfilled according to her will, and they should be satisfied to their content. They accordingly passed the next night there very merrily, and received another twenty shillings in the morning; which was well bestowed by the farmer; for ever after the house had the reputation of being very quiet.

Mr. Carew and his companion then set forward for Portlock, where they separated; and Mr. Carew, coming into Portlock, met Dr. Tanner, a relation of old Joan Liddon, and his brother, Parson Tanner, along with him. After the usual salutations, he very composedly asked, if they had heard the news of the conjuration of old Joan? The doctor replied, they had heard something of it, and that he was resolved either to send or take a ride over himself, to enquire into the truth of it. He confirmed it to them, which occasioned a great deal of discourse about it, and who those two conjurers should be.

We should, perhaps, have passed over in silence this adventure of our hero; but that an author of the first rate has taken a great deal of pains to frighten a poor soldier, and entertain his readers by dressing up his hero in a white-coloured coat, covered with streams of blood\*; though we cannot well conceive how these streams of blood, which ran down the coat in the morning, should appear so very visible twenty hours after, in the middle of the night, and at a distance, by the light of a single candle; notwithstanding this great author has very ingeniously acquainted us with a light-coloured coat; but *this may be*, we are of opinion that the farmer's *above adventure is a more entertaining character than*

\* Vide History of Tom Jones, vol. II. page 150.

dier in the renowned history we are speaking of ; and that our hero, whenever it was needful, could make a much more tremendous figure than Mr. Jones in his white coloured coat covered with streams of blood : The following is a sufficient instance.

Mr. Carew being in the town of Southmolton, in Devon, and having been ill used by a great officer there, vulgarly called the bellman, was resolved to take a comical revenge. It was about that time reported and generally believed, that a gentleman of the town, lately buried, walked by night in the church-yard ; and as the bellman was obliged, by his nightly duty, to go through it, just at the hour of one, that well-known accustomed time of spectres issuing from their graves, Mr. Carew repaired there a little before the time, and stripping to his shirt, lay down upon the gentleman's grave ; soon after, hearing the bellman approach, he raised himself up with a solemn slowness ; which the bellman beholding by the glimmering light of the moon through some thick clouds, was harrowed (as Shakspere expresses it) with fear and wonder ; a cold horror shot through every part of his body, and an universal palsey seized every limb ; but as nature most commonly dictates flight in all such cases, he retreated with as much haste as his shaking limbs would allow ; but as fear naturally inclines us to look back upon the object we are flying from, he several times cast his eye behind him, and beheld the ghost follow him with a solemn march : this added fresh vigour to his flight, so that he stumbled over graves and stones, not without many bruises, and at length dropped the bell, which the ghost seized upon as a trophy, and forbore any further pursuit ; but the bellman did not stop till he reached home, where he obstinately affirmed he had seen the gentleman's ghost, and who had taken away his bell, which greatly alarmed the whole town ; and there were not wanting many who afterwards frequently heard the ghost ringing the bell in the church-yard.

It was some time before the bellman had the courage to reassume his usual nightly round thro' the church-yard ; but after a while, his fear abating, he ventured upon it again, and met with no interruption : but Mr. Carew happening about a year afterwards to be in Southmolton again, was afresh insulted by the bellman, which made him resolve to give him a second meeting in the church-yard ; taking therefore the opportunity of a very dark night, he dressed himself in a black gown, put a great fur cap on his head, and at the usual time of the bell-

man's coming, repaid to the church-yard, holding at his mouth, by the middle, a stick lighted at both ends, at the same time rattling a heavy iron chain. If the bellman's terror before was great, it was now much greater; and indeed the appearance, joined to the rattling of the chain, was so hideous, that the boldest soldier might have been terrified by it, without any imputation of cowardice. The bellman fled away with all the wings of fear, the spectre following him at a distance, rattling the chain with a most hideous noise; so that the bellman concluded himself to be haunted by the devil, and declined ever after his nocturnal employment.

About this time Mr. Carew met with one Mr. Philips, a celebrated limner in Porlock, who shewed him a great many pictures of different likenesses, and asked him if he knew any of them? He pointed out his own school-fellow, Edward Dyke, Esq; and Sir Thomas Carew. Mr. Philips then asked him if he would sit for his picture, as he had been desired to draw it by Mr. Copplestone Bampfylde; which our hero agreeing to, he went the next day and the following to sit for his picture, undisguised: when it was finished, Mr. Philips desired him to come again another time in his mumping dress, which he accordingly promised to do.

From hence he goes to Minehead, and calls on several of his old acquaintance, viz. Dr. Ball, Parson Beer, and the Collector, who all treated him very kindly. Having raised contributions from these gentlemen, he goes to his quarters, and desires them to lend him a pair of trowsers, having a mind to try some of the neighbouring country parishes; which having put on, he goes into the parishes, pretending to be a cast away seaman, 3500 miles from home, and picks up a great deal of money, and seven or eight pounds of bacon, which he brought to his quarters, and gave for the loan of his trowsers. Some days after, he met with an old female acquaintance, who had a young child with her, at a place called Embercombe, with whom joining company, they came into Dunster, and lay at private lodgings. The next day, being willing to indulge his companion, he borrowed her child, a gown, and one of her petticoats; and being thus accoutred, with the child in his arms, returns to Minehead among the gentlewoman he had so lately received contributions from, abounding pretending to be an unfortunate woman, whose house had been burnt at Chardleigh, and giving a good account of that place and its inhabitants to those who asked any questions, coughing very violently, and making the child cry, he got a great deal of money,

clothes for the child, and victuals; with which returning to Dunster, he gave the mother of the child the clothes and the greatest part of the money he had got in this trip; neither was this method new to him, for he had long before this taught his own daughter, a little infant, to say, Drowned in a boat, so often as himself or any other person asked her what was become of her mother or mammy. Having made her perfect in this lesson, he set out with her upon his back, and pretended to have been a sailor on board a vessel that had been lately lost on the coast of Wales, when most of the ship's crew and passengers were drowned, among whom, he said was the mother of the tender infant at his back, and that he had saved himself and the infant by swimming, and by this story he got a great deal of money every where, especially as by way of confirmation, when he was telling of it, he would turn and ask the babe, Where is your mammy, my dear, my jewel? To which the babe would reply, Drowned in the boat; which so affected all that heard it, that it not only drew their purses, but their tears also.

From Dunster he went through the country to Ilfracombe, where he enquired for a passage to Ireland: he was told there was no vessel going to Ireland, but that he might have a passage for Wales, which he soon resolved upon, and after waiting upon the collector and some other friends in Ilfracombe, set sail for Swansey. He had no sooner landed there, but he goes to the Rev. Mr. Griffy of that place, in the character of a cast-away seaman, a native of Devonshire; and as he gave a particular account of Mr. Griffy's son, the minister of Bishop's Nympton, he was made very welcome, and handsomely relieved, and by his recommendation got a great deal of money in the town.

From hence he goes in the same character to Lord Mansell's at Cowbridge, and other places, and returns to Swansey; and thence sets out again, travelling thro' all the country to Tenby, where hearing of one Capt. Lott\*, he waits upon him with the same story, but with the addition of his name being John Lott, whereby he soon got half a crown and a good welcome. He next sets out for Carmarthen, and gets a great deal of money from the Welsh gentry, pretending now to be an unfortu-

\* Mr. Carew had some time before this enlisted himself to this famous Capt. Lott, and left him the next day, taking with him an extraordinary fine spaniel of the Captain's.

late sailor belonging to Ireland, who had been cast away by Portland Race, coming from Bilboa. He proceeded upon the same story to Aberystwyth and Port Ely; where he chanced to meet with a brother of the mendicant order, to whom he was well known; they enquired of each other's success, and many other particulars, and agreed to join company for some time. Mr. Carew now got a fier-cloth of pitch, which he laid to his arms, with a raw beef stake at the top, covered over with white bread and tar, which has the exact appearance of a green wound: they still continued in the same story of being cast away, but added to it, that he had fallen off the rigging, and wounded his arm in that manner: they travelled together with good success as far as Shadwell, where they parted company.

Our hero made the best of his way to Holy Head, and begged a passage on board the packet to Dublin, after a fine passage landed at King's End, near the city: his first enquiry here was for an old acquaintance, and in particular for one Mr. Crab, and Lord Annesly, who had been school-fellows with him at Tiverton; he found my Lord Annesly lived a mile from the town, but did not see him the first day, being gone to Blessing-town, as the servants told him: accordingly he set out for that town the next day, where he found my Lord at a tavern with several officers; he went in and told the tavern-keeper, he wanted to speak with his lordship: but as his appearance was none of the best, the tavern-keeper did not care to deliver this message to my Lord; but asked what his business was? Tell him, says he, that I am an old school-fellow of his, and wants to see him. My Lord being told this, came out with two gentlemen, and enquired who he was; which our hero told him. Ha! Mr. Carew, said his lordship, is it you, mon? walk in, walk in. What, says one of the captains, is this old Carew? The very same, replies my Lord. After he had sat down for some time, and talked over several old affairs with my Lord, one of the captains asked him if he could get him a good pointer? Ay, ay, that he can replies his lordship; for by my soul, mon, he and I have stole many a dog, and lain in many a hay-tallet, in our youthful days. Then turning to Mr. Carew, told him his fame was spread as much in Ireland as in England. Indeed it is so, replied one of the captains. His lordship then asked him how he found him out there? He replied, he had been directed by their old school-fellow, Crab. Well, says my Lord, you shall go home along with me! He desired to be excused, as he designed to go and see Lord St. Leiger, who was another of his school-fellows; but my Lord

sweare by his soul he should go home along with him, and visit Lord St. Leiger another time: accordingly a good horse was provided for him, and they all set out for Dublin.

The next day my Lord Annesly took him to his own house. During his abode here, which was about a fortnight, our hero received great civilities from the Irish gentry; Lord Annesly introducing him to all the chief company in the city, as the man they had heard so much talk of. One day Mr. O'Brien, a gentleman of great fortune being in company, asked Mr. Carew if he had ever been on board the Yarmouth man of war? He replied, that he had been in her up the Baltic. The gentleman asked if he remembered a young gentleman about fourteen years of age, very fat, and had a livery servant to wait on him? He replied, that he remembered him very well, and that he was blest with as beautiful a face as any youth he ever saw. The gentleman then asked him if he recollects what became of him? which he answered, by saying, he died at Gosport a day or two after they landed; and that Mr. Price of Pool composed a Latin epitaph for him; at which the gentleman could not refrain letting fall some tears, it being his own brother he was speaking of. He then asked what men of war were with them at that time? all which he gave a very good account of, saying, Sir Charles Waget and Rear Admiral Walton commanded; Sir Charles carrying a red flag at the fore-top-mast head of the Torbay, and the latter a blue at the Mizzen of the Cumberland, both eighty gun ships. The gentleman replied, he was satisfied, for he had given a very faithful account of every thing: then made him a present to drink his health when he came to England: for Lord Annesly said he wou'd supply him whilst he was in Ireland. A great hunting march being proposed, Lord Annesly told them that Mr. Carew could make one with the best of them at that diversion: upon which he was desired to make one of the party. Accordingly they set out very early next morning, and had fine sport, he exerting all his abilities, though he was afraid of riding into some bog, of which that country is full; when the chase was ended, they all went to Lord Annesly's to dinner, and the company allowed him to be an excellent sportsman.

Lord Annesly afterwards took him to Newry, and many other places, introducing him to all company! At length he desired liberty to go and see his old school-fellow Lord St. Leiger at Donorehall, which Lord Annesly would not consent to unless he promised to call upon him again in his return: which he promising to do, he sent his servant with ~~me~~ as far

as Blessing-town: parting with the servant here; he travelled to Kilkenay; from hence to Cashil, (where is a fine seat belonging to Lord Mark Ker) Clonmel, and Cahir, where our hero was taken dangerously ill. It would be unpardonable not to mention the hospitality he was treated with here; his good landlady finding him so ill, sent for the minister of the place to come and pray by him, which he accordingly did, and at going away clapped half-a-crown into his hand, and soon after sent an apothecary to him, who administered what medicines were proper for him, which had so good an effect as to enable him to get upon his legs: however, they would not let him proceed forwards for several days, lest he should relapse; and before he set out, the minister of the parish sent his clerk round the place to make a collection for the stranger. At length, being perfectly recovered, he set out for Lord St. Leiger's. When he came there, and was introduced, my Lord presently recollecting him, and cried, Why sure, and double sure, is it Carew? then asked how long he had been in Ireland? adding, he hoped he would stay with him for some time. His lordship made him very welcome, and they talked over some of the merry pranks they had played together. Mr. Carew enquired if Sir Matthew Day, another of their old school-fellows, was alive? His lordship told him he was dead; but that there was a young gentleman would be glad to see any old friend of his father's. He abode with Lord St. Leiger about a fortnight, being entertained in the kindest manner possible; and, at his departure my Lord made him a handsome present, and gave him a good suit of clothes, with a recommendatory letter to young Mr. Day.

Here he was received with great civility, as well upon account of Lord St. Leiger's letter, as being an old school-fellow of Mr. Day's father. The conversation happening to fall upon dogs, Mr. Day told him he had heard he was very famous for enticing dogs away; and that Sir William Courteney's steward had told him there was not a dog could resist his enticement; however, he believed he had one that would: he then ordered a surly morose dog to be brought out, and offered to lay a wager he could not entice him away, which he readily accepted of, and began to whistle to the dog, but found him very surly; upon which he took out a little bottle, and dropping a few drops thereof upon a bit of paper, held it unseen to the dog, and then told Mr. Day the dog would follow him to England. Away then goes he, and the dog after him; Mr. Day his servants all followed, calling Roger, Roger, which was

## MOORE CAREW.

the name of the dog; but Roger turned a deaf ear to all that could say, not thinking proper to turn about once. Mr. Carew having diverted himself sufficiently, by leading Mr. Day & his servants above half a mile, turned back again, with the dog still following him. Having abode here some days, took his leave, receiving a handsome present from Mr. D. and then returning back to Lord Annesly, and from thence Kinsale, where, he took the first opportunity of a vessel, & landed at Padstow in Cornwall; after a short and pleasurable passage.

From hence he goes to Camelford; thence to Great Torrington, where he met with his wife, and then proceeded to Bideford; and on the next day, being Sunday, strolled down one Holmes, who kept a publick house between Bideford & Appledore, where he past great part of the day, drinking pretty freely; and money being at a low ebb with him, he fired landlord Holmes to lend him a good suit of clothes, which he accordingly did; being thus gallantly equipped, he goes: plants himself at the church-door in Bideford, and pretending to be the supercargo of a vessel which had been a few days before cast away near the Lizard, he got a very handsome contribution. From hence he goes to Barnstaple, where had great success; none suspecting him in his dress, as it was certainly known such a ship had been really cast away near the Lizard a few days before. Returning back, he calls up Squinty Ackland, at Ternington, where he got half a crown of the lady upon the same story; then steering to Appledore meets with his landlord Holmes, who had been in no little fit about his clothes & however he would not disrobe till he got into Appledore, where also he added to his store, and returning to Holmes, restored him his clothes, and gave him some small part of the profits of the exquisition.

It was about this time Mr. Carew became acquainted with the Hon. Sir William Wyndham in the following manner: being at Watchet in Somersetshire, near the seat of this gentleman, he was resolved to pay a visit: putting on therefore jacket and a pair of trowsers, he made the best of his way to Orchard Wyndham, Sir William's seat; and luckily met with him, Lord Bolingbroke, and several other gentlemen & clergy, with some commanders of vessels, walking in the park. Mr. Carew approached Sir William with a great deal of seeing fearfulness and respect; and with much modesty acquainting him he was a Silveston man, (which parish chiefly belongs to Sir William,) and that he was the son of one of his tenants.

named Moore; had been at Newfoundland, and in his passage homeward, the vessel was run down by a French ship in a fog, and only him and two more saved; and being put on board an Irish vessel, was carried into Ireland, and from thence landed at Watshead. Sir William hearing this, asked him a great many questions concerning the inhabitants of Silverton, who were most of them his own tenants and of the principal gentlemen in the neighbourhood, all whom Mr. Carew was perfectly well acquainted with, and therefore gave satisfactory answers. Sir William at last asked him if he knew Brickley (which is but a small distance from Silverton,) and if he knew the parson thereof. Mr. Carew replied, he knew him very well, and indeed so he might, as it was no other than his own father. Sir William then enquired what family he had, and whether he had not a son named Bampfylde, and what was become of him? Your honour, replies he, means the rumpster and dog-stealer: I don't know what is become of him, but it is a wonder he is not hanged by this time. No, I hope not, replied Sir William; I should be very glad, for his family's sake, to see him at my house. Having satisfactorily answered many other questions, Sir William generously relieved him with a guinea, and Lord Bollingbroke followed his example; the other gentlemen and clergy contributed according to their different rank, which they were the more inclined to do, as the captains found he could give a very exact account of all the settlements, harbours, and most noted inhabitants of Newfoundland. Sir William then ordered him to go to his house and tell the butler to see him well entertained, which accordingly he did; and sat himself down with great content and satisfaction; but our enjoyments are often so suddenly dashed, that is bad become a proverb, "Many a slip happens between the cup and the lip," and Mr. Carew now found it so; for while he was in the midst of his regale he saw enter, not the ghost of bloody Banquo to take his seat from him; no, nor yet the much more tremendous figure of Mr. Tom Jones, in a light-coloured coat covered with streams of blood; no, but the foot-post from Silverton, with letters to Sir William.—Horace has rightly observed,

Distictus ensis cur super impia  
Cervice pendet, non fucilæ dapes  
Dulcem elaborabunt saporem:  
Non avium, citharaeque cantus  
Sommum reducent.

or, to speak to our English reader, "A man who has a drawn sword hanging over head by a hair, has but very little stomach

to eat, however sumptuous the treat." The foot-post that we just now mentioned, was little less than a very sharp sword hanging by a hair over Mr. Carew's head; for as he thought it natural Sir William would ask him some questions about Mr. Moore; and as he did not chuse (though he had passed Sir William's strict examination) to undergo a fresh one, he made great haste to rise from table, and set out without using much ceremony; and a few miles distant from hence, he met Dr. Poole going from Dulverton to Sir William's, who knowing Mr. Carew, stopped his horse to talk to him. Amongst other conversations at Sir William's the Doctor happened to mention whom he had met that day (not knowing that he had been lately there,) it was soon known by the description he gave of his person and habit to be no other than the unfortunate Silverton man, to whom Sir William and his friends had been so generous, which occasioned a great deal of mirth. About two months after, Mr. Carew again ventured to pay his honour a second visit, in the habit and character of an unfortunate grazier; he met the worthy baronet and his lady taking the air in a chaise, in a meadow where some haymakers were then at work; he approached them with a great deal of modest simplicity, and began a very moving tale of the misfortunes he had met with in life: in the midst of his oration, Sir William called to the haymakers to secure him; which struck his eloquence dumb, or at least changed it from the pathetic to the tragic stile, for he could not conceive what might be the end of this: however the baronet soon gave him the choice of either a true confession of his name and profession, or a commitment to prison; he made choice of the former, and confessed himself to be Bampfylde-Moore Carew, sovereign of the whole community of mendicants. Sir William, with a great deal of humour and good nature, treated him with all that respect which is due to royalty; entertained him generously at his house, and made him very handsome present at his departure, desiring him to call upon him as he came that way; and he was ever a constant friend and benefactor to him.

Soon after this he planned a new design, and put it in execution with great success; dressing himself in a checked shirt, jacket and trowsers he goes upon Exeter Quay, and with the rough but artless air and behaviour of a sailor, enquired for some of the king's officers, whom he informed that he belonged to a vessel lately come from France, who had landed a large quantity of run goods, but the captain was a rascal, and had used him ill, and d—n his blood if he would not — He w—

about to proceed; but the officers, who with greedy ears swallowed all he said, interrupted him by taking him into the custom-house, and filling him a bumper of cherry brandy, which when he had drank, they forced another upon him, persuading him to wet the other eye, rightly judging that the old proverb, In wine there is truth, might with great propriety be applied to brandy, and that they should have the fuller discourse the more that the honest sailor's heart was cheered; but that no provocation should be wanting to engage him to speak the truth, they asked him if he wanted any money? He, with much art, answered very indifferently, No; adding, he scorned to make such a discovery out of a mercenary view, but that he was resolved to be revenged of his captain. They then ordered him to the sign of the Boot, St. Thomas's, Exeter, whither they soon followed him, having first sent Mr. Eastchurch, an exciseman, to ask what he would have for dinner, and what liquor he would have to drink. A fire was lighted up stairs, in a private room; a couple of ducks roasted; and full glasses of wine and punch went cheerfully round: they then thrust four guineas into his hands, which at first he seemed unwilling to accept, which made them the more pressing. He now began to open his mind with great freedom, gave a particular account of the vessel; where they had taken in their cargo at France, and what it consisted of; the day they sailed; and the time they were in the passage; and at last concluded with acquainting them they had landed and concealed part of this valuable cargo in the out-houses of 'Squire Mallock of Cockington, and the remainder in those of 'Squire Cary of Tor-abbeys, (both which houses, upon account of their situation on the sea-side, were very noted for such concealments.) The officers, having now got the scent, were like sagacious hounds for pursuing it forthwith, and also thought it proper the sailor should accompany them; and to prevent all suspicion, resolved he should now change his habit: they therefore dressed him in a ruffled shirt, a fine suit of broad cloth belonging to the collector, and put a gold laced hat on his head; then mounting him on a very fine black mare, away they rode together, being in all seven or eight of them; they that night reached Newton-Bushell, and slept at the Bull: nothing was wanting to make that night jovial; the greatest delicacies the town afforded were served up at their table; the best liquors broached for them; and their hearts being quite open and cheerful, as they already enjoyed, in imagination, all the booty they were to seize on the morrow;

thinking they could not do enough for the honest sailor, they enquired if he knew any thing of accompts? promising, if he did, to get him a place in the customs. In the morning, after a good hearty breakfast, they set forwards for Tor-abby; and being arrived in Tor-town, they demanded the constable's assistance, who was with the utmost reluctance prevailed on to accompany them in making this search; Squire Cary being a gentleman so universally beloved by the whole parish, (to whom he always behaved as a father) that every one was very backward in doing any thing to give him the least uneasiness. Did gentlemen of large estates in the country but once taste the exalted pleasure of making a whole neighbourhood happy, and consider how much misery they might alleviate, and how many daily blessings they might have poured forth upon their heads, from hearts overflowing with love, respect and gratitude, almost to adoration, we should not so often see them leave their noble country mansions to repair to noise and folly; not exchange the heart-enlivening pleasure of making numbers happy, for the beguiling smiles and unmeaning professions of a prime minister.

Being come to the house, they all dismounted, and the collector desired the sailor to hold his horse; but he replied he would rather go round the garden, and meet them on the other side of the house, to prevent any thing being conveyed away, and that it would be proper he should be present, to shew the particular place where every thing was deposited. This appeared quite right to the collector; he therefore contented himself with fastening his horse's head to the garden rails, and proceeds, with the rest of the officers, in great form to search the dog-kennel, coal-house, dove-house, stables, and all other suspicious places, expecting every minute to see the informing sailor, who by this time was nearly got back to Newton-Bushell, having turned his horse's head that way as soon as he got out of sight of the collector. He stopped at the Bull, where they had been the preceding night, and drank a bottle of wine; then ordering a handsome dinner to be got ready for his company, whom he said, he had left behind, because his business called him with urgent haste to Exeter, claps spurs to his horse, and did not stop till he reached that city, where he put up at the Oxford Inn, then kept by Mr. Buckstone, to whom both himself and friends were well known. He acquainted Mr. Buckstone that he was now reformed, and lived at home with his friends, and spent the night very jovially, calling for the best

of every thing. In the morning he desired Mr. Buckstone to do him the favour of lending him a couple of guineas till he could receive some of a merchant in the city, upon whom he had a bill, as the merchant was then out of town. Mr. Buckstone, having a mare in his custody worth ten or twelve pounds, made no scruple of doing it; and soon after Mr. Carew thought proper to change his quarters, without bidding the landlord good bye, leaving the mare to discharge his reckoning and the loan. He repaired immediately to a house of usual resort for his community, where he pulls off the fine clothes the collector had lent him, and rigs himself again in a jacket and trowsers; then setting off for Topsham, about three miles from Exeter, he there executes the same stratagem upon Mr. Carter and the officers there, informing them also of some great concealments at Sir Copplestone Bampfylde's house at Poltimore, for which they rewarded him with a good treat and a couple of guineas.

The Exeter officers (whom, as we have before said, he left without the least ceremony at Squire Cary's) having searched all the out-houses, and even the dwelling-house, very narrowly, without finding any prohibited goods, began to suspect the sailor had outwitted them; therefore they returned in a great hurry to Newton-Bushel, all their mirth being turned into vexation, and their great expectations vanished into smoke. Soon after they had dismounted from their horses, the landlord brought in the dinner, which, he said, their companion had ordered to be got ready for them; but though it was a very elegant one, yet they found abundance of fault with it; for it is common with most people, when they are chagrined with one thing, to find fault with every thing else. However, as it was too late to reach Exeter that night, they were obliged to take up their quarters there; but instead of the jollity and good humour that reigned among them the night before, there now succeeded a full silence, interrupted now and then by some exclamations of revenge, and expressions of dislike to every thing that was brought them. When they arrived at Exeter, the next day, they had intelligence brought them of the mare, which was safe enough at the Oxford Inn; but they were obliged to disburse the money Mr. Carew had made her surety for.

*From Topsham Mr. Carew proceeded to Exmouth, where he also succeeded, and from thence to Squire Stucky's, a justice of peace at Branscombe, about four miles from Sidmouth; whom being introduced, acquaints his worship with several discoveries he could make; the justice thereupon immediately*

patches a messenger for Mr. Duke; an officer in Sidmouth; in the mean time he entertains him very handsomely, and presses him to accept of two guineas, as a small token of kindness, often shaking him by the hand, and saying, he thought himself very much obliged to him for making this discovery; and that, as a reward for his loyalty to the king, he would engage to get him a place, having many friends in London. About two o'clock the next morning, Mr. Duke, the sailor, and a servant of the Squire, set forward towards Honiton, it being at Squire Blagden's, near the town, they were to find the hidden treasure. Mr. Carew was mounted on a good horse of Justice Stucky, and while the officer and servant were busy in searching the out-houses and stables, Mr. Carew gives them the slip, posts away to Honiton, and takes some refreshment at the Three Lions; then leaving the justice's horse to answer for it, hastens away to Lyme, in Dorsetshire. Here he applies to Mr. Jordan, the collector of the place, whom he sends upon the same errand, some miles, to Col. Brown's, of Frampton; but the collector, not judging it proper for him to accompany him, for fear of creating suspicion, left him at his own house till his return, giving his servants orders to let him want for nothing; at the same time making him a handsome present, as an earnest of a greater reward when he returned. Mr. Carew enjoyed himself very contentedly at the collector's house for several hours, eating and drinking of the best, as he knew Frampton was at too great a distance for him to return presently; but he prudently weighed his anchor, when he thought the collector might be on his return, and steered his course towards Weymouth, where he made application to the collector, and after being handsomely treated, and a present made him, sends the officers to Squire Grove's, near Whitesheet, and Squire Barber's, on the Chace, both in Wiltshire; and as soon as they were gone, he set out for Poole, and sends the collector and officers of that place to Sir Edward Boobry's, who lived in the road between Salisbury and Hendon: they gave him two guineas in hand, and a promise of more upon their return with the booty; in the mean time recommended him to an inn, and gave orders for him to have any thing the house afforded, and they would make satisfaction for it. But this adventure was nearly not ending so well as the former; for being laid down upon a bed to take a nap, having drank too freely, he heard some people drinking and talking in the next room of the great confusion there was in all the sea-ports in the west of England.

occasioned by a trick put upon them by one Bampfylde Carew, and that this news was brought to Poole by a Devonshire gentleman, who accidentally passed that way. Mr. Carew, hearing this, rightly judged Poole was no proper place to make a longer stay in, he therefore instantly arose, and, by the help of a back door, gets into a garden, and with difficulty climbed over the wall thereto belonging, and makes the best of his way to Christ-church, in Hampshire; here he assumed the character of a shipwrecked seaman, and raised considerable contributions. Coming to Ringwood, he enquired of the health of Sir Thomas Hcbhy, a gentleman in that neighbourhood, who was a person of great hospitality. He was told, that some of the mendicant order, having abused his benevolence in taking away a pair of boots, after he had received a handsome present from him, it had so far prejudiced Sir Thomas, that he did not exercise the same hospitality as formerly; this greatly surprized and concerned Mr. Carew, that any of his subjects should be guilty of so ungrateful an action: he was resolved therefore to enquire strictly into it, that, if he could find out the offender, he might inflict a deserved punishment upon him: he therefore resolved to pay a visit to Sir Thomas the next morning, hoping he should be able to get some light into the affair. When he came to the house, it was pretty early in the day, and Sir Thomas was not come out of his chamber; however, he sent up his pass, as a shipwrecked seaman, by one of the servants, who presently returned with half-a-crown. As he had always been wont to receive a large present from Sir Thomas, whenever he had applied to him, he thought there was some unfair practice at the bottom; he therefore asked the footman for a copper of ale, to drink the family's health; hoping Sir Thomas might come down by that time. The servant pretended to be in so great hurry, that he could not attend to draw any; but he was of too humane a nature to permit the poor sailor to suffer by his hurry, so gave him a shilling out of his own pocket to drink at the next public house. This extraordinary generosity of the footman increased Mr. Carew's suspicion; he therefore kept loitering about the door, and often looked up at the window, in hopes of seeing Sir Thomas; which accordingly happened; for at length he flung up the sash, and accosted him in a free, familiar manner, called him his Brother Tar, and told him he was sorry for his misfortunes, and that he had sent him a piece of mohey to assist him in his journey towards Bristol. Heaven bless your honour, replied he, for the half-crown your honour sent me; upon which Sir Thomas immediately ran do-

in his morning-gown, and with great passion seized the footman by the throat, and asked him, what he had given the sailor? The fellow was struck dumb with this, and indeed there was no need for his tongue on the present occasion, as his looks and the trembling of his limbs sufficiently declared his guilt; however he at last owned it with his tongue; excused himself, by saying, he knew there was an ill use made of the large bounties his honour gave. Sir Thomas, enraged at the insolence of his servant, bestowed upon him the discipline of the horse-whip, for his great care and integrity is not seeing his bounty abused; adding, he now saw by whose villainy he had lost his boots. He then made the footman return the whole guinea to the sailor, and discharged him from any further service in his family; upon which Mr. Carew took his leave with great thankfulness, and went his way, highly pleased with his good success in this adventure.—Here we cannot forbear wishing that there was no higher character in life than Sir Thomas's footman, to whose hands gold is apt to cling in passing through them; that there was no steward who keeps back part of his master's rent, because he thinks he has more than he knows what to do with; no managers of charities, who retain part of the donor's benefaction in their own hands, because it is too much for the poor; nor officers of the public, who think they may squander the public treasure without account, because what is every body's is nobody's.

Mr. Carew, having laid aside his sailor's habit, puts on a long, loose vest, places a turban on his head, and dignifies his chin with a venerable long beard. He was now no other than a poor unfortunate Grecian, whom misfortunes had overtaken: in a strange country. He could not utter his sorrowful tale, being unacquainted with the language of the country; but his mute silence, dejected countenance, a sudden tear that now and then flowed down his cheek, accompanied with a noble air of distress, all pleaded for him—a more persuasive eloquence than perhaps the softest language, and raised him considerable gains; and indeed benevolence can never be better exerted than towards unfortunate strangers; for no distress can be so forlorn as that of a man in necessity in a foreign country: he has no friends to apply to—no laws to shelter him under—no means to provide for his subsistence; and therefore can have no refuge but in those benevolent minds who look upon the whole world as their own brethren.

## THE LIFE OF

We have already mentioned Mr. Carew's being on board the Yarmouth man of war, up the Baltic; it will not therefore be improper here to relate the occasion of the voyage, which was as follows: He and his friend Coleman being at Plymouth, and appearing to be able-bodied men, some officers, seeing them there, thought them extremely fit to serve his Majesty, therefore obliged them to go on board the Dunkirk man of war: but they not liking this, Coleman pricked himself upon the wrist, between his fingers, and other joints, and inflamed them so with gun-powder, that every one thought it was the itch; he was therefore carried ashore, and put into the hospital, from whence he soon made his escape. Mr. Carew tried the stratagem, but too late; for the Lively and Success men of war arriving from Ireland with impressed men, they were all of them carried immediately (together with the impressed men lying at Plymouth) to the grand fleet then at Spithead; they were first put on board the Bradau, Admiral Hofier, to choose whom he liked of them; and their names being called over, the Irishmen were all refused; which Mr. Carew seeing, declared himself, in the true Irish brogue, to be a poor Irish weaver, and disabled in one arm, whereupon he was also refused. The Irish, among whom he was now ranked, were carried from ship to ship, and none would accept of them, which made them all expect to be discharged; but they were disappointed in their hopes; for they were put on board the Yarmouth, Capt. O'Brien, being one of the squadron destined for the Baltic. Mr. Carew, finding Capt. O'Brien refused no Irishman, when he came to be examined, changed his note, and declared himself to be an Englishman, but crippled in one arm: however the captain accepted of him, and putting a sword in his hand, made him stand sentry at the borts, which easy post he liked very well; and during the time he was on board, every one supposed him really disabled in his arm.

The fleet sailing from Spithead with a fair wind, anchored safe at Copenhagen, and then the king of Denmark came on board Sir Charles Wager; the moment he set his foot on board, both the flag ships were covered with an infinite number of colours of every hue, which, waving in the wind, made a most gallant sight. Upon his departure the colours were all taken down in an instant, and every ship fired eighteen or twenty guns. Sailing from Copenhagen, they anchored next in Elsor Nape, in Sweden; from hence they sailed to Revel, in a line of battle in form of a rainbow, and anchored there. The

men were carried ashore to Aragan island, which Mr. Carew observing, and burning with love to revisit his native country, counterfeited sickness, and was accordingly carried ashore to this island, which lies near Revel belonging to the Muscovites, from whence boats came every day to fetch wood. He prevailed upon an Englishman, who was a boatswain of one of the Czarina's men of war, to give him a passage in his boat from that island to Revel town ; when he came there, the boatswain used great endeavours to persuade him to enter into her majesty's service, but it was all in vain, being resolved to return to his own native country. The boatswain therefore, having entertained him a day and night at his house, gave him at his departure a piece of money, and engaged several Englishmen of his acquaintance to do the same ; he likewise furnished him with a bag of provisions, a bottle of excellent brandy, a tinder-box, and a few lines wrote in that country language, which was to shew those he met to inform him of the road he was to go, and then conducted him out of the town. That night he took up his lodgings in the woods, and by the help of his tinder-box made a large fire all round him, to secure himself from any visits from the wild-beasts, then broiled a piece of flesh, drank a dram, and rested very quietly till morning, it being the middle of summer.

The whole country here is wild, full of large woods and uninhabited desarts, the towns and villages lying very thin. In the morning, finding his way out of the woods, he espies a lonely hut, to which he made up, and making signs of hunger and thirst, they gave him some rusk bread and cabereta, or goat's flesh, to eat, and some goat's milk to drink, which is the usual fare amongst these people, who are most of them Lutherans by religion, and lead very sober lives ; of some of them he got small bits of money, which they call campekes, and are of silver, something larger than a barley corn, being of a penny value ; he likewise frequently got drams of excellent brandy amongst them, and his shoes being worn out by travelling, they gave him a pair of good wooden ones, which sat very awkward on his English feet.

After six or seven days travel through this wild country he came to Riga, a large town, and famous sea-port : here he met with many English merchants and commanders of vessels, who were very kind to him ; he tarried two days in Riga to rest and refresh himself, during which the English merchants and commanders provided lodgings and other accommodations and collected upwards of fifty shillings for him. —

expressed his utmost gratitude towards his good benefactors, he again pursued his journey, subsisting himself sometimes on the charity and benevolence of the inhabitants of the country, and at other times milking the cows that he found upon the mountains, or in the woods. The next place of note he arrived at was the city of Dantzic, in the kingdom of Poland : here he found a great number of English merchants, who traded to Bristol and Exeter, and had many correspondents living in those places, several of whom, Mr. Carew being acquainted with, he gave a particular account of.

Having been entertained here very hospitably for several days, he set out again, having first received some handsome presents from the English merchants. From Dantzic he got a passage on board an English brig bound for Copenhagen, but through stress of weather was obliged to put into Elson Nape, where he went on shore, and travelled by land to Stockholm, the capital city of Sweden ; but in his road thither he lost his way in this wild and desert country, and for the space of three days and nights saw neither house, hut, or human creature, the weather being very thick and foggy. Nothing could be more melancholy and dreadful than these three days travel ; his provisions were exhausted, and every step he took he was uncertain whether it might lead him farther into the woods, as he could make no observation how the country lay, the fog intercepting the sight of every thing. Sometimes fancy would paint to him a hut through the fog at a little distance, to which he would direct his steps with eager haste, but when he came nearer, found it nothing but an illusion of sight, which almost drove him to despair. The fourth day he was exceeding hungry, when, to his great joy, he espied two she goats fastened together by ropes of straw ; he ran to them with great eagerness, and drank very heartily of their milk. After this he began to consider that there must be some hut at least hard by, as the goats could not have strayed in that manner, any great distance ; he therefore resolved to stay upon the spot for some time, and soon after the fog clearing up, he espied a hut just before him, unto which he presently repaired, and there got a belly full of their homely fare, and directions to find his way to Stockholm.

The religion of this country being chiefly Lutheran, he passed for the son of a presbyterian parson, and his name Slowly, pretending to have been cast away in a vessel bound for Revel. The Lutherans at Stockholm were exceeding kind to him, and raised a handsome contribution for him : he likewise obtained

there to meet with a relation of Dr. Bredaw, a Swiss gentleman, that resided at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, who asked several questions about him; and as Mr. Carew was well acquainted with him, he gave very satisfactory answers; upon which account the gentleman gave him a guinea, a great fur cap, a coat, and a fine dog, with a letter to carry to his relation at Dartmouth.

From Stockholm he went to Charles Town, and after a short stay there continued his journey to Copenhagen, the metropolis of Denmark; here he met with one Captain Thomas Giles, of Minehead, in Somersetshire, who knew him, and was surprized to see him in that part of the world, and not only liberally relieved him himself, but recommended him to several English commanders there, and also to several inhabitants of the city. From Copenhagen he went to Effenberg, thence to Elsinore, where he got a passage for England, and once more arrived in his native country: landing at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where, having visited his wife's relations, he set forward for Devonshire, travelling all the way in the character of a shipwrecked seaman. Meeting at Exeter with his beloved wife, and likewise with his friend Coleman and his wife, they travelled together for some time, during which Coleman's wife was delivered of a daughter; but as they found so helpless an infant a great hindrance to their travelling, Mr. Carew contrived a stratagem to get rid of it, and at the same time advance the fortune of the child.

There was in the town where they then were a gay bachelor, who lived with his mother and his sisters, and was a great admirer of that order of female travellers called Cousin Betties. Coleman's wife had been with him some months before in that character, was very well entertained, and, amongst other favours, received a present of a silk handkerchief. They therefore dressed up the babe very neatly, wrapped it up exceeding warm, and put it in a hand-basket, taking care to put in the handkerchief Coleman's wife had received from this gay bachelor; then getting a large boar cat, in the dusk of the evening they tied it to the knocker of the door, setting down before it the basket with the helpless infant. The cat, not liking the treatment, made a hideous squalling, and with his struggling, rap, rap, rap, goes the knocker of the door; out runs the gentleman, with his mother, sisters, and servants, and the neighbourhood gathered about the door to see what this noise should mean. Mr. Carew and Coleman mingled among them, to see what would be the event of their stratagem.

The cat, by long struggling, gets free of the knocker, and runs away, only leaving part of his tail behind ; the basket alone now engages the attention of every one, and being delivered to the gentleman to open, the feeble cry of an infant soon reaches their ears ; the mother and sisters, alarmed at this unexpected salutation, snatched the basket from him, and upon the child's breast found a note in these words :

" Remember, sir, where you last met me ; you have not been so kind as you often promised and swore you would be ; however, it justly belongs to you. I have made bold to send you the fruit of our meeting, and this handkerchief which you gave me for a token. Be kind to our infant daughter, and the unfortunate mother, on her part, will forgive you.

Yours, &c."

The horrid squalling of the cat did not not grate so disagreeably upon the gentleman's ears, as the reading of these words ; so that his hat and wig were flung off, and he ran about stamping and swearing that the child was none of his, neither did he know any thing of the mother : on the other hand his mother and sisters flew into a violent rage, assailing his ears on every side with reproaches, so that he would at that time have thought deafness preferable to any one of the senses. " Dost thou deny the child to be thine ? cries the mother. Has it not thy very eyes, nose, and mouth ? and is not this thy handkerchief ? This thou canst not deny, for I can safely swear it was thine." The poor gentleman, thus beset on all sides, was obliged to quit the field ; the child was taken into the house, brought up and educated there, and is at this day a very accomplished fine lady.

Some time after this adventure, he took passage at Folkestone, a noted sea-port in Kent, for Boulogne in France, where he arrived safe, and proceeded to Paris, and other noted cities of that kingdom. His habit was now tolerable good, his countenance grave, his behaviour sober and decent, pretending himself to be a Roman Catholic, who left England, his native country, out of an ardent zeal of spending his days in the bosom of the catholic church. The story readily gained belief ; his zeal was universally applauded, and handsome contributions made for him : but at the same time he was so zealous a Roman Catholic, with a little change of habit, he used to address those English he heard of in any place as a protestant and ship-wrecked seamen. He had the good fortune, in this character, to meet an English physician at Paris, to whom he told his deplorable tale, who was so much affected by it, that he not only

relieved him very handsomely, but, what was more, recommended him to that noble pattern of unexhausted benevolence, Mrs. Horner, who was then in her travels, from whom he received ten guineas, and from some other company with her, five more.

Here reader, if thou hast a good heart, we cannot entertain thee better than by drawing a true though faint picture of this generous lady; for were benevolence and generosity real beings, we are persuaded they would act just like her; with such an unsparing hand would they bestow their bounties, and with such magnificence reward desert, with such god-like compassion cheer the afflicted, and just so make happy all around them; but thou canst form no adequate idea, unless thou hast been in the neighbourhood of that noble mansion,\* where Beneficence has fixed her seat. Permit me therefore to transport thee thither, to bless thy sight with the delightful scene; see already a neat and decent temple † strikes the eye; it is she that has erected it to the honour of her God. Thou art surprized, I see, to behold the grave doctor‡ coming out of his chariot to enter the sordid huts of poverty; but know, she has already paid his fees. See here, another compounding the choicest drugs and medicines for a whole neighbourhood; it is her bounty has supplied them. Cast your eye the other way, and behold that company of aged and decrepid poor, they are going to receive their daily bread at her table. But let us enter this poor cottage; see here are the holy scriptures and other books of pious instruction; and, hark! the lisping child is reading distinctly in one of them; her munificence has bestowed these useful gifts, and instilled instruction into that tender mind. Behold, with how dejected a look, and grief-stricken heart, with what a load of care yon person enters the mansion; but see, he returns, how changed his aspect; joy sparkles in his eye, and thankfulness swells his exulting heart; content sits cheerful upon his brow, and no longer bends under his care; what wonderful magic has wrought this sudden change? the opening only of her beneficent hand has done it.

What we are now going to relate, will raise an honest indignation in the breast of every true lover of liberty; for all such know that the beauteous flower of liberty sickens to the

\* The seat of Mrs. Horner, at Mulbury, Dorsetshire.

† The parish church, rebuilt at her expence.

‡ An eminent physician, who is allowed a constant salary by her to visit the poor sick in her neighbourhood.

very root, (like the sensitive plant) at the lightest touch of the iron hand of power upon any one of its most distant branches.

Mr. Carew being in the city of Exeter with his wife, and having visited his old friends there, takes a walk to Topsham, about three miles distant, leaving his wife in Exeter. Alas! little did he think this walk would end in a long and cruel separation from his friends and country; little did he imagine, that in the land of freedom and justice he should be seized upon by the cruel grasp of lawless power. Though poor, he thought himself under the protection of the laws, and as such liable to no punishment till they inflicted it. How far he thought right in this, let the sequel tell. Going down to Topsham, and walking upon the quay there, enjoying the beauties of a fine evening, meditating no harm, and unsuspecting danger, he was accosted by merchant D——y, accompanied with several captains of vessels, in some such words as these: Ha! Mr. Carew, you are come in a right time; as you came home for your own pleasure, you shall go over for mine. They then laid hands on him, who found it in vain to resist, as he was overpowered by numbers; he therefore desired to be carried before some magistrate; but this was not hearkened to, for they forced him on board a boat, without the presence or authority of any officer or justice, not so much as suffering him to take leave of his wife, or acquaint her with his misfortune, though he begged the favour almost with tears. The boat carried him on board the Pillory, Captain Simmonds, bound for America with convicts, which then lay off Powderham Castle, waiting only for a fair wind.—Here, had my pen gall enough, I would put a blot of eternal infamy on that citizen of liberty who usurped so much power over a fellow citizen, and those who suffered a brother of liberty, however deserving, to be dragged to slavery by the lawless hand of power, without the mandate of sovereign justice. Foolish wretch! dost thou know that thou oughtest to be more careful of keeping all usurping power within its bounds, than thou wouldest the raging sea ready to overflow and overwhelm thy all; for thou who hast once consented to see power oppress a fellow heir of glorious liberty, how canst thou complain, if its all-grasping iron hand should seize upon thyself, or whatever thou holdest most dear? then wouldest thou, too late, bewail that thou hadst ever suffered power wantonly to set foot on the neck of liberty.

*Pus to return:* Mr. Carew was no sooner put on board than he was strictly searched, and then taken between decks, where

he was ironed down with the convicts. There was at the same time a violent fever raging among them, and Mr. Carew, by being chained to them night and day, was soon infected and taken very ill; however he had not the liberty of sending to his wife, nor any of his friends, though they lay three weeks in the road for a fair wind. In the mean time his wife not hearing any thing from him, and uncertain what was become of him, or whether he was alive or dead, abandoned herself to an excess of grief, for he had always been a kind and affectionate husband to her; she therefore sought him up and down, at all the houses of his usual resort, but in vain, for no news could she gain of her beloved husband.

The wind coming fair they hoisted sail, and soon bid adieu to the English coasts. We need not describe what passed in Mr. Carew's breast at this time; anger and grief prevailed by turns: sometimes resentment for being thus treated fired his bosom, and he vowed revenge; at other times the thoughts of his being thus unexpectedly separated from his country and friends, and doomed to an ignominious slavery, filled him with sad and melancholy reflections; however he had the pleasure, before it was long, of knowing he was not entirely deserted; for Captain Simmonds, the commander of the Pillory, a humane, compassionate man, came down to him between decks, soon after they were under sail, and bid him be of good cheer, for he should want for nothing; and though he had strict orders from Merchant D——y never to let him return, yet he would be a friend to him, and provide for him in the best manner he could. Mr. Carew returned thanks to his generous and unexpected benefactor in as handsome a manner as he was able.

Soon after this, he had liberty allowed him of coming upon deck, where the captain entered into conversation with him, and jocosely asked, if he thought he could be at home before him? Mr. Carew briefly replied, he thought he could, or at least he would endeavour to be so; all which the captain took in good part.

Thus did Mr. Carew spend his time in as agreeable a manner as could be expected under his present circumstances; but, alas! all our happiness is too fleeting, and we scarcely taste the pleasure, before it is ravished from us. And thus it happened to our hero; for they had scarcely been under sail five weeks, before the good Capt. Simmonds was taken ill, which increased every day with too many fatal symptoms; till at last death, who has no regard to the good and virtuous, struck the fa-

blow; but the approaches of the grisly tyrant were not so dreadful to this good man, as the thoughts of the distress it would occasion to his wife and family, whom he continually cried out for during his whole illness. Mr. Carew bewailed the loss of his generous benefactor with more than outward sorrow. Every thing in the vessel was now in confusion, by the death of the captain. At length the mate, one Harrison of Newcastle, took charge of the vessel and the captain's effects; but had not long enjoyed his new honours before he was taken dangerously ill; so that the vessel was obliged to be left to the care of the common sailors, and was several times in great danger of being lost. At last, after sixteen weeks passage, in the grey of the morning they made Cape Charles, and then bore away for Cape Henry. At Hampton they took in a pilot, the vessel having several times run upon the sand, and was not got off again without great difficulty; the pilot soon after brought them to Kent Island, where they fired a gun; and Harrison, who was now recovered, went ashore near Annapolis, and made a bargain with one Mr. Delany, of that place, for Mr. Carew, as an expert gardener. He was then sent ashore, and Mr. Delany asked him, if he understood gardening? Being willing to get out of Harrison's hands, he replied in the affirmative; but Mr. Delany asking if he could mow, he answered in the negative. Then you are no gardener, replied Mr. Delany, and so refused to buy him. Then one Hildrop, who had been transported about three years before from Exeter, for horse-stealing, and had married a currier's widow in Annapolis, had a mind to purchase him; but they could not agree about the price; whereupon he was put on board again, and then they sailed for Miles' River.

Here they fired a gun, and the captain went ashore. In the mean time the male prisoners were ordered to be close shaved, and the women to have clean caps on. This was scarcely done, before an overseer belonging to one Mr. Bennet, in Way River, and several planters, came up to buy. The prisoners were all ordered upon deck, and Mr. Carew among them. Some of the planters knew him again, and cried out, "Is not this the man Capt. Frooad brought over, and put a pot-hook upon?" Yes, replies Harrison, the very same; at which they were much surprised, having account he had been either killed by the wild beasts, or drowned in some river. Ay, ay, replied Harrison, with a great oath, I'll take care he shall not be at home before me. By this time several of the prisoners were sold; the board

went merrily round, and many of the planters gave Mr. Carew a glass, but none of them chose to buy him.

During this, Mr. Carew, observing a great number of canoes and small boats lying along-side the vessel, thought it not impossible to make himself master of one of them, and by that means reach the shore, where he supposed he might conceal himself till he found an opportunity of getting off. Though this was a very hazardous attempt, and, if he was unsuccessful, would expose him to a great deal of hard usage, and probably put it out of his power of ever regaining his liberty, yet he was resolved to venture. He now recollects the common maxim, That fortune favours the bold; and therefore took an opportunity, just as it grew dark, of slipping nimbly down the ship's side into one of the canoes, with which he paddled, with as much silence and expedition as possible, towards the shore; but he had not gone far before the noise he made gave the alarm, that one of the prisoners had made his escape. Harrison immediately called out to enquire which of them, and where Carew was? Being told that he was gone off, swore he would much rather have lost half the prisoners than him.

All hands were then called upon to pursue. The captain and planters left their bowl; the river was soon covered with canoes, and every thing was in confusion. Mr. Carew was within hearing of this; but, by plying his canoe well, had the good fortune to get to shore before any of them: he immediately betook himself to the woods as soon as he landed, and climbed up into a great tree, where he had not been many minutes when he heard the captain, sailors, and planters, all in pursuit of him. The captain fretted and stormed; the sailors d—d their blood, and the planters endeavoured to pacify every thing, by telling the captain not to fear, for they would have him in the morning, as it was impossible for him to get off. He heard all this, though not unmoved, without taking notice of it. At last, finding their search fruitless, the captain, sailors, and planters returned; the planters still assuring the captain they would have him in the morning.

As soon as they were gone, he began to reflect upon his present situation, which indeed was melancholy enough; for he had no provision, was beset, on every side, quite incapable of judging what to undertake, or which course to steer. However he at last resolved to steer farther into the woods, which he accordingly did, and got up into another tree. Here he sat all the next day, without a morsel of food; but was diverted

a great number of squirrels he saw skipping from tree to tree, and, had he a gun, could have shot hundreds of pigeons, there being great numbers of them. The next day, towards evening, hunger became too powerful, and he was almost spent for want of food. In this necessity he knew not what to do; at last, happening to espy a planter's house at a distance, he was resolved to venture down in the night, thinking he might by chance find food of some kind or other, in or about the house. Agreeable to this resolution, he came down the tree in the middle of the night, and, going into the planter's yard, to his great joy found a number of milch cows penned in, which he soon milked into the crown of his hat, making a most delicious feast, and then retired to the woods again, climbing up into a tree, where he passed the day much more easy than he had the preceding.

Having found out this method of subsisting, he proceeded forwards in the same manner, concealing himself in a tree in the day-time, and travelling all night, milking the cows as often as he had an opportunity, and steering his course as near as he could guess towards Duck's Creek.

On the fifth he heard the voices of several people near him in the woods; upon which he stepped to one side, and concealed himself behind a tree till they should pass by; when they came near enough to distinguish their words, he heard them say, We will make the best of our way to Duck's Creek, and there we shall certainly have him. He now judged that these were some men in pursuit of him; therefore thought himself very happy in having so narrowly escaped them.

On the eighth, being upon a tree, he discovered a lone house near the skirts of the woods, and saw all the family (as he supposed) going out to hoe tobacco, and the dog following them. This was a joyful sight to him; for he had not, the two preceding nights, met with any cows, and consequently had been without food. As soon, therefore, as he saw the family out of sight, he came down from the tree, and ventured into the house, where he found not only to satisfy his hunger, but what might be deemed a luxury in his present condition; for there was jolly cake; powell, a sort of Indian corn; and good omani, which is kidney beans ground with Indian corn sifted; then put into a pot to boil, and eat with molasses. Seeing so many dainties, he did not hesitate long; but, hunger pressing, sat down and ate the omani with as much composure as if he had been invited by the owner of it; and knowing that hunger and necessity are bound by no laws of honour, he took the liberty of borrowing

the jolly cake, and a leg of fine pork, then hastens back to the tree with his booty. What the people thought, when they returned at night with good appetites, and found their dainty omani, their jolly cake, and their pork, all vanished, we know not, but suppose they were not a little surprised.

Being thus stocked with provisions, he made the best of his way to Ogle-town that night, and so to New-town. In the dawn of the morning of the eleventh day, he came in sight of Duck's Creek ; but being afraid he might fall into the hands of his pursuers, he strikes a great way into the woods towards Tuck-Hoe, where staying all the day in a tree, he came again, in the middle of the night, to Duck's Creek. As soon as he arrived here, he ran to the water-side to seek for a canoe, but found them all chained ; he immediately set about breaking the chain, but found it too strong, and all his endeavours to break it in vain. Never was man more thunderstruck than he was now, just at the time when he expected to be out of danger, to meet with so unforeseen and so insurmountable an obstacle. He knew there was no way of escaping, but by passing the river Delaware, and could not think of a method of effecting it. Several hours did he pass in this agitation of mind ; sometimes he had a mind to try his strength in swimming, but the river being so wide, he thought he should not reach the opposite shore ; at last, reflecting on what one of his ancestors had done, in swimming over Teignmouth Bar, and seeing some horses grazing thereabouts, he resolved to attempt passing the Delaware in that manner ; for let the worst happen, he thought death preferable to slavery. Being thus resolved, he soon catches one of the horses, and, making a sort of bridle with his handkerchief, brings the horse to the water-side : he walked some time on the banks, looking for a proper place for the horse to enter : at last, espying a little stream which ran into the great river Delaware, he stripped himself, and, tying his frock and trowsers about his shoulders, mounted the horse, and putting him forward a little, the horse soon lost his footing, and the water came up to Mr. Carew's middle, who kept his legs as near as possible to the horse, and in this manner launched into the great river Delaware. The horse snorted and neighed to his companions, but made to the opposite shore with all the strength he could. Mr. Carew did not imagine the horse would be able to reach it, but purposed to save himself by swimming, when the horse failed, for the river was three miles over : however the horse reached the shore, but finding no place to land, it being a sandy

mud, was obliged to swim him along the shore; till he came to a little creek, which the horse swimming into, soon got sure footing, to the great joy of Mr. Carew, who dismounting, kissed the horse, telling him, he must now turn quaker as well as himself, and so let him go into the woods.

His clothes were not very wet; however he staid on the banks some time to dry them with the morning sun, then went up into the country. The first house he came to was a miller's, whose wife came out, and asked him, from whence he came? He told her, he had been prisoner some time in the Havannah, from whence he had been released by an exchange of prisoners, and was now going home.

The good woman pitied him much, and told him he looked very melancholy; but the husband coming in, said, he believed he was an Irishman; this he denied, averring he was of the West of England; so they gave him a piece of that country money, and a mug of rum, which, he drinking greedily, being very thirsty, threw him into a violent fever, that he was obliged to stop at a neighbouring house, where he lay sick for three or four days. From hence he goes to Newcastle, where he raised contributions from several gentlemen, but not under the former name; from hence to Cafile, Brandywine Ferry, Chester, and Derby, where he got relief from the same miller that Mr. Whitfield was with when he was there before, and lodged at the same house, but took care to disguise himself so as not to be known: here he got a pass from the justice, as a sick man bound to Boston. From hence he proceeds to Brunswick, where he got relief from Mr. Matthews the miller, who treated him so hospitably the first time he was there, but did not know him again.

From hence he proceeded to New London, where he chanced to see the captain who had taken him home before, but he avoided him. From New London he proceeded to Groton, where he got a twenty-shilling bill from one Mr. Goyf, and several half-crown bills from other people. He then enquired of his landlord the way to Rhode Island, who accompanied him about two miles of the way, when they chanced to fall into the company of some drovers, who were driving a number of bullocks for the use of several privateers that lay at Rhode Island; he therefore joined them, and after travelling about nine or ten miles, they came to a ferry, where they stopped at a public-house for some time, till the bullocks were taken over; but neither the tavern-man nor drovers would suffer him to pay

any thing, they pitying his unfortunate condition; so passing over this ferry, they came to Rhode Island.

Rhode Island, by the natives called Aquetnet, near the Narraganset Bay, is fourteen or fifteen miles long, and four or five broad. It was first inhabited by the English in the year 1639. Those that withdrew to this island were such as espoused the covenant of grace, and were under great persecution from those that sided with the covenant of works. There is a considerable trade from Rhode Island to the sugar colonies for butter and cheese; a sure sign of the fruitfulness and beauty of the place, for horses, sheep, beef, pork, tallow, and timber, from which the traders have been enriched. It is deservedly called the paradise of New England, for the fruitfulness of the soil and the temperature of the climate, which, though it be not above fifty-five miles from Boston, is a coat warmer in winter, and being surrounded by the ocean, is not so much affected in summer with the hot land breezes as the towns on the continent are. They live in great amity with their neighbours, and though every man does what is right in his own eyes, it is rare that any notorious crimes are committed by them, which may be attributed, in some measure, to their great veneration for the holy scriptures, which they all read, though they have neither ministers nor magistrates to recommend them.

Here Mr. Carew found many of his old acquaintance, particularly one Mr. Perkins, a stay-maker; Mr. Gidley and his mother, who kept several negroes for distilling of rum; and Mr. Southcon Lingworthy, a pewterer, all natives of Exeter; and one Mr. Martin, of Honiton, in Devon. They were all very glad to see him: he telling them that he was taken by the Spaniards, and had escaped from prison, they treated him with very great kindness, and gave him letters to carry to their friends in England.

From hence he goes through Piscattaway and Marblehead to Boston, the capital of New England, and the largest city in America, except two or three on the Spanish continent. It is pleasantly situated on a peninsula, at the bottom of a fine bay, the Massachusetts; guarded from the roughness of the ocean by several rocks appearing above water, and by above a dozen islands, many of which are inhabited; and one, called Nettle's Island, within these few years, was esteemed worth two or three hundred pounds a year to the owner, Col. Shrimpton. There is but one common and safe passage to the bay, and that not very broad, there being hardly room for three ships to come

a-breast ; but being once in, there is room for the anchorage of five hundred sail.

The most remarkable of these islands is called Castle Island, from the castle there built. It stands about a league from the town, upon the main channel leading to it, and is so conveniently situated, that no ship of burden can approach the town without the hazard of being torn in pieces by its cannon. It is now called Fort William, being mounted with one hundred pieces of ordinance ; two hundred more, which were given to the province by Queen Ann, are placed on a platform near high water mark, so as to rake a ship fore and aft, before she can bring her broadsides to bear against the castle. Some of these cannon are forty-two pounders. Five hundred able men are exempt from all military duty in time of war, to be ready to attend the service of the castle at an hour's warning, upon any signal of the approach of an enemy, of which there seems to be no great danger at Boston ; where, in twenty-four hours time, ten thousand effective men, well armed, might be ready for their defence. To prevent all possible surprize, there is a light-house built on a rock appearing above water, about a long league from the town, which in time of war makes a signal to the castle, and the castle to the town, by hoisting and lowering the union flag as many times as there are ships approaching ; but if they exceed a certain number, the castle fires three guns to alarm the town of Boston ; and the governor, if necessary, orders a beacon to be fired, which alarms all the adjacent country ; so that, unless an enemy can be supposed to sail by so many islands and rocks in a fog, the town of Boston must have at least six hours to prepare for their reception ; but supposing they might pass the castle, there are two batteries at the north and south end of the town which command the whole bay, and make it impossible for an enemy's ship of burden to ride there in safety, while the merchantmen and small craft may retire into Charles River, out of the reach of the cannon.

It is equally impossible for any ship to be run away with out of this harbour by a pirate ; for the castle suffers no ships outward bound to pass without a permit from the governor, which is never granted without a clearing at the custom-house, and the usual notice of sailing by loosening the fore top-sail.

The bay of Boston is spacious enough to contain, in a manner, the royal navy of England. The masts of ships here, at the proper season of the year, form a kind of a wood of trees, like that which we see upon the river Thames, about Wapping.

and Limehouse ; which may be easily imagined, when we consider that by the computation given in by the collectors of his Majesty's light-house, it appeared that there were twenty-four thousand tons of shipping cleared annually.

There is a large pier at the bottom of the bay, eighteen hundred or two thousand feet in length, with a row of warehouses on the north side. The pier runs so far into the bay, that ships of the greatest burden may unload without the help of boats and lighters. The chief streets of the town come down to the head of the pier; at the upper end of it is the town-house, or exchange, a fine building, containing, besides the walk for merchants, the council chambers, the house of commons, and a spacious room for the courts of justice. The exchange is surrounded with booksellers shops, who have a good trade. There are five printing-houses, at one of which the Boston Gazette is printed, and published twice a week. The presses here are full of work, which is, in a great measure, owing to the colleges and schools for useful learning in New England; whereas at New York there is but one bookseller's shop, and none in Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, Barbadoes, or any of the sugar islands.

The town of Boston lies in the form of a half-moon round the harbour, consisting of between three and four thousand houses, and affords an agreeable prospect, the surrounding shores being high, the streets long, and the buildings beautiful. The goodness of the pavement may compare with most in London; to gallop a horse on it is 3s. 4s. forfeit.

It is computed the number of inhabitants is not less than twenty-four thousand, which is one third more than the computation of the city of Exeter, and consequently Boston is one third bigger than that city, which is pretty near the matter.

There are ten churches in Boston.—The conversation in this town is as polite as in most of the towns of England; many of their merchants having traded in Europe, and those that stay at home having the advantage of society with travellers; so that a gentleman from London would think himself at home in Boston, when he observes the number of people, their furniture, their tables, their dress, and conversation, which perhaps is as splendid and showy as that of the most considerable tradesmen in London. Upon the whole, Boston is the most flourishing town for trade and commerce in all America. Near six hundred sail of ships have been laden here in a year for Europe, and the British plantations. Here the governor commonly re-

sides, the general court and assembly meet, the courts of justice sit, and the affairs of the whole province are transacted.

The streets are broad and regular; some of the richest merchants have very stately, well-built, convenient houses. The ground on which the town stands is wonderfully high, and very good water is found all over it. There are several wharfs built, which jet into the harbour, one of which is eight hundred feet in length, where large ships, with great ease, may load and unload. On one side are warehouses almost the whole length of the wharf where the merchants stow their goods; and more than fifty ships may load and unload there at the same time.

Coming into the city, Mr. Carew was surprized at the grandeur of it; and seeing a green hill at the end of the street, much like Glastonbury Tower, he went up to it, and had a most beautiful prospect of the city from the top of it, where was placed the mast of a ship, with pulleys to draw up a lighted barrel of tar, to alarm the country in case of an invasion. Going down the hill again, he met two drummers, a serjeant, and several soldiers and marines, who were, by beat of drum, proclaiming that the tavern and shop-keepers might safely credit the soldiers and marines to a certain amount. Some of the soldiers presently knew him, and, accosting him, persuaded him to go along with them to one Mother Passmore's, a house of rendezvous, where they were very merry together. While they were drinking, in came Capt. Sharp, who commanded them, and was an old acquaintance of our hero. What, Mr. Carew! cries the captain in a surprize, who could think of seeing you here? When did you see my brother? I saw him, replied he, about six months ago; but his lady is dead. Is she so, said the captain; I have heard nothing of it. The captain, having asked him several other questions, treated him very handsomely, and kept him some time at his own charge; but his heart glowing to see his native country, he once more resolved to ship himself for Old England. He accordingly agreed to take the run with Capt. Ball, of the Mary, for fifteen pounds in cash, fifteen gallons of rum, ten pounds of sugar and tobacco, and ten pipes. They were two months on their voyage before they made Lundy, nothing material happening in their passage worth recording. The captain would not stop at Lundy for a pilot, but made for Combe, and there took one in, who brought the ship safe into King's Road, and the next tide up to the key at Bristol; and having moored the vessel, the crew spent the night ashore with their jolly landladies.

The next morning early they all got on board; and soon after, the captain followed with some Bristol merchants. The captain gave Mr. Carew a bill on his brother, who lived at Topsham, and having received payment thereof, he soon turned his back on Bristol.

Mr. Carew, having left Bristol, made the best of his way to Bridgewater, and from thence to Taunton, and so to Exeter, supporting his travelling expences by his ingenuity as a mendicant. As soon as he arrived at Exeter, he made the best of his way to the house of an old acquaintance, where he expected to hear some news of his wife; but going through East-gate, he was met by two gentlemen, who immediately cried out, Here's our old friend Carew. They then laid hold of him, and took him back to the Oxford Inn, when they enquired where he had been this long time? He acquainted them in what manner he had been seized on Topsham quay, and carried to Maryland; he likewise informed them of Capt. Simmonds's death (which they were sorry to hear) and that the vessel had been taken into port by Harrison, the mate, who was afterwards drowned, in company with some planters, in Talbot River.

Fame having soon sounded the arrival of our hero through every street in Exeter, several gentlemen flocked to the Oxford Inn to visit him, and, among the rest, Merchant D——y. What! have you found your way home again? says the merchant. Yes, yes, replies he, as you sent me over for your pleasure, I am come back for my own; which made the gentlemen laugh very heartily. The merchant then asked him several questions about Capt. Simmonds and Harrison; where he left the vessel, and if he had been sold? No, no, replies he, I took care to be out of the way before they had struck a bargain for me; and as to the vessel, I left her in Miles River. The gentlemen could not help being surprized at his ingenuity and expedition, in thus getting home twice before the vessel which carried him out. Merchant Davey then proposed making a collection for him, and began it himself with half-a-crown. Having therefore received a handsome contribution, he returned the gentlemen thanks, and took his leave, being impatient to hear some news about his wife. He goes directly to his usual quarters at Kitty Finnimore's, in Castle-lane, where he occasioned no little terror to his landlady, she believing it to be his ghost, as she heard he was certainly dead. However our hero soon convainced her he was real flesh and blood. He then enquired when she heard from his wife; who informed him, to his great joy, that both his wife and daughter were there yet.

a few days before, and were going towards Newton-Bushel; but they had given over all thoughts of seeing him more, as they thought he was dead.

He then set forward for Newton-Bushel. Calling at Lord Clifford's, in his way, he was told by Mrs. Ratcliffe, the house-keeper, and Mr. Kilsha, the steward (who were quite surprised to see him) that his wife had been there just before, in mourning, believing him to be dead; and that he would find her at Newton-Bushel. Though it was then night, our hero, impatient of seeing his wife and daughter, set forward for Newton Bushel, where he arrived late at night. Going immediately to his usual quarters, he found them all in bed, and calling out to the woman of the house, his wife knew his voice, and immediately leaped out of bed, crying, it was her poor Bampfylde. A light was then struck with as much expedition as possible, and his wife, daughter, and landlady, all came down to open the door to him.

Here, how shall I find words to express the transports of our hero—the tender embraces of his wife—the endearing words of his daughter, and hearty congratulations of the landlady! Unable to the task, most gentle reader, I must imitate that celebrated painter who painted Agamemnon with a covering over his face, at the sacrifice of his daughter, and draw a veil over this scene of tenderness. Let it suffice to say, that their joy was too full to be contained, and, not finding any other passage, gushed out in tears.

The next morning, accompanied by his wife and daughter, he went and paid his respects to Sir Thomas Carew, at Hackum, where they were received with great kindness; and Sir Thomas told him, if he would forsake the mendicant order, he would take care to provide for him and his family. He returned Sir Thomas many thanks, but declared, that as he had entered himself into the mendicant order, he was resolved to continue therein as long as he lived; but hoped, if any accident happened to him, he would extend his goodness to his wife and daughter.

It was about this time that one of the greatest personages in the kingdom being at Bath, Mr. Carew was drawn thither, with the rest of the world, to see her, but to more advantage indeed to himself than most others reaped from it; for, making himself as much an Hanoverian as he could, in his dress, &c. he presented a petition to her as an unfortunate person of that country: and as every one is inclined to be kind to their own countrymen, he had from her a very princely benefaction.

Some time after this, 'Squire Morrice, who succeeded to the fine seat and estate of Sir William Morrice, near Launceston in Cornwall, coming to reside there, and hearing much talk of Mr. Carew, was very desirous of seeing him; and he happening to come soon after into that neighbourhood, some of the servants, who knew their master's inclinations, chancing to see him, soon conducted him to the house, and immediately shewed him into the parlour, where Mr. Morrice was with some company. Mr. Carew was made very welcome, and the company had a great deal of conversation with him; during which Mr. Morrice very nicely examined every feature in his countenance, and at last declared, he would lay any wager that he should know him again, come in what shape he would, so as not to be imposed upon by him. One of the company took Mr. Morrice up, and a wager was laid that Mr. Carew should do it within a limited time: this being agreed upon, Mr. Carew took his leave. He soon began to meditate in what shape he would be able to deceive the circumspection of Mr. Morrice; and within a few days came to the house, and endeavoured in two or three different shapes, and with as many tales, to obtain relief from Mr. Morrice; but he, remembering his wager, would hearken to none. At last, understanding Mr. Morrice was to go out a-hunting one morning, with several of the company who were present when the wager was laid, he dressed himself like a neat old woman; and placing himself in the road where they were riding along, all of a sudden he fell down, and so counterfeited the distortions of the most violent fits in such a terrible manner, that Mr. Morrice was greatly affected with the poor creature's condition, ordering his servants to get down and assist her, staying himself till she was brought a little to herself, then gave her a piece of money, and ordered one of his servants to shew her to his house, that she might have some refreshment there; but Mr. Carew having obtained what he desired, flung off the old woman, and discovered himself to Mr. Morrice and the rest of the company, wishing them all a good morrow: upon which he owned that he had fairly lost the wager.

Mr. Carew, some time after this, strettred his course for Oxford, where he visited Messrs. Treby, Standford, Cooke, and several other collegians, his particular friends, of whom he got a trencher cap; and having staid in Oxford as long as was agreeable to his inclinations, he then set out for Abingdon, and from thence to Marlborough, having put on a pair of

white stockings, a grey waistcoat, and the trenched cap. Thus equipped, he pretends to be disordered in his mind; and as his knowledge of the Latin tongue enabled him to intermix a few Latin phrases in his discourse, which he made very incoherent, he was in no fear of being discovered. Under this character he therefore goes to the minister of Marlborough, who, seeing his dress, and finding he could talk Latin, made no doubt but he was some Oxford scholar, whose brain was turned, either by too much study or some misfortune: he therefore talked to him a good deal, endeavouring to find out the cause, telling him, that though he was unfortunate now, things might go better with him hereafter. But he could get nothing but incoherent answers from him: however he gave him half-a-crown. From hence he goes to Market-Lavington, where he likewise deceived the minister; and going forwards to Warminster, he met with Dr. Squire, and his brother the archdeacon of Bath, who both took him for an Oxford scholar whose brain was turned, and relieved him as such.

The next morning he went in the same dress to Mrs. Groves, at Wincanton, and from thence to the Rev. Mr. Birt's, of Sutton; at both of which places he was much pitied, and handsomely relieved. He then steers for Somerton, and goes to the Rev. Mr. Dickenson; but this mask would not avail him there, for the parson discovered him through it; but he desired him to keep it secret till he was gone out of town, which he accordingly did: he therefore went boldly to the Rev. Mr. Keat, and pretended to be a scholar of Balliol College, which Mr. Keat believing, and pitying him, he gave him a crown.

Next day he goes to Bridgewater in the same habit, and from thence to Sir Charles Tynte's, at Haswel. Going into the court, he was met by the Rev. Mr. Sandford, who immediately knew him, and accosted him with, How do you do, friend Carew? Soon after that came Sir Charles, who accosted him also in the same manner. Mr. Sandford and Sir Charles made themselves very merry at the character he had assumed. Well, says Sir Charles, we will make you drink; but unless you can deceive my Bess (so he was pleased to call his lady) you shall have nothing of me; but whatever she gives, I will double. He was then ordered into the hall, and exchanged his cap for a hat with one of the servants. After waiting some time, Lady Tynte came down.—It will here be proper to observe, that this lady, though of a charitable disposition to her poor neighbours, having been often deceived by mendicants, finding few of them deserving her benevolence, had resolved

to relieve no unknown object of charity, however plausible their tale. But our hero, depending upon his art, was not afraid to accept of Sir Charles's challenge.—From the servants' hall he watched a proper opportunity of accosting the lady; and she passed and repassed several times before he could speak to her; at last, seeing her stand in the hall, talking with Sir Charles, he came behind her, and accosted her with "God bless you, most gracious lady!" The lady turned about, and asked him hastily, from whence he came? I am a poor unfortunate man, replied he, who was taken by two French privateers coming from Boston, and carried into Boulogne, where we were teized, day and night, to enter into the French service, but refused to do it. And how got you from thence? asked the lady. We took an opportunity of breaking out of the prison, and seized upon a fishing-boat in the harbour, with which we got safe to Limington, being in all twenty-five of us, where we sold our boat. What do you beg for, then? if you sold your boat, you must have money. Several of us were sick, replied he, which was very expensive. But what countryman are you? I am an old Englandinan, please you, my lady; but I married my wife in Wales. From what part? says the lady, who was a native of Wales herself. I married, replied he, one Betty Larkey, who lived with Sir John Morgan, and afterwards with Parson Griffy, at Swansea. Ay, did you marry Betty Larkey? how many children have you by her? Only one daughter, replied he. In the mean time Sir Charles and the parson were ready to burst with containing their laughter, to see how he managed my lady to bring her to; for his assertion of having married Betty Larkey, who was a countrywoman of my lady, and formerly known to her, was a loadstone which drew my lady's hand to her purse, and then turning to Sir Charles, asked if he had any small money about him? I have none, replied Sir Charles, pretty bluntly; being scarce able to contain himself from bursting out into laughter; so she went up stairs, and soon returning, gave him two half-crowns, and asked him to eat and drink, going out herself to call the butler. In the mean time Sir Charles stepped nimbly into the servants' hall, and fetched the Oxford cap, which he put on Mr. Carew's head. The lady and butler came immediately after; and she, seeing the cap upon his head, cries out, God bless me! what, did you bring that from France? It is just like one of our Oxford scholar's caps. Ay, so it is indeed, my lady, replied Sir Charles; why, don't you know

who it is? It is Bampfylde-Moore Carew. Ay, ay, this is your dōings, Sir Charles, said the lady, and went away somewhat disgusted at the trick that had been put upon her. Sir Charles, however, was as good as his word, in doubling the money his lady gave, and Parson Sandford gave him half-a-crown.

Some time after this, he called upon the Miss Hawkers, of Thorn, near Yeovil, who treated him very hospitably, and enquired what news he had heard, it being in the late rebellion. While he was talking with them, he observed a new house, almost opposite, and enquired who lived there? They told him, one Parson Marks, a dissenting clergyman; upon which, taking leave of the ladies, he steps over the way, and knocks boldly at the door, which was soon opened by the parson himself. Sir, says Mr. Carew, (pulling off his hat, and accosting him with a degnre countenance) I am come two miles out of my road on purpose to wait upon you. I believe, Sir, you are acquainted with my brother, Mr. John Pike, of Tiverton, minister of a dissenting congregation at that place; and you have undoubtedly heard something of his brother Roger Pike, which unfortunate man I am, having been taken prisoner, in coming from Boston in New England, by two French privates, and carried into Boulogne, whēre we were cruelly treated. Alack! alack! says the parson, pray walk in, good Mr. Roger. I am indeed very well acquainted with that worthy servant of God, your brother, Mr. John Pike, and a gracious man he is; I haye likewise heard him mention his brother Roger. He then ordered some victuals and drink to be brought out for good Roger Pike. While he was eating, he enquired how he got away from Boulogne? He replied, that twenty-five of them had broke out of prison, and seized upon a vessel in the harbour, in which they got safe to the English coast. Well, says the parson, what news did you hear in France? It is reported there, replies he, that the rebels are very powerful in Scotland, and that great numbers are gone over to them safe from France. Stop a little, Roger, cries the parson; and running up stairs, soon comes down with a letter in his hand, which he read to him, wherein it was said that the rebels were very powerful; then shaking his head very sorrowfully, cried, Indeed, Mr. Pike, I cannot be at ease, for they say they will make us examples, on account of the 30th of January. Never fear them, Sir, says Mr. Carew, we shall be a match for them in Devonshire and Cornwall. I am afraid not, replies the parson, shaking his head again; I have had no rest for thinking

of them these several nights past. After some further discourse he fetched Mr. Pike a good Holland shirt, and clapped half-a-guinea into his hand, entreating him to take a bed with him that night, for that he should be heartily welcome ; but he desired to be excused, and took his leave with many thanks, then returned to the Miss Hawkers again. Well, Mr. Carew, cried the ladies, you have had a long conference with the parson. Ay, ay, replied he, and to good purpose too, for this shirt and half-a-guinea are the fruits of it ; and then told them in what manner he had deceived the parson, which made them laugh very heartily ; they then gave him a crown, and promised to keep Mr. Pike's secrets for a day or two longer.

A few days after, the parson going over to see the ladies, they asked him if a poor seaman had been at his house ? Yes, replied the parson, it was one Roger Pike, whose brother had a congregation at Tiverton, and with whom I am very well acquainted. And did you give him any assistance ? Yes, I gave him a shirt and half-a-guinea. And we gave him a crown, said the ladies, not as being Roger Pike, but as Bampfylde-Moore Carew : at which the parson was in a very great hurry, and would scarcely be convinced but that it was old Roger Pike. Thus had Mr. Carew the happy art of suiting his eloquence to every circumstance ; for his being brother to the good Mr. Pike, of Tiverton, was as powerful a loadstone to attract the parson, as his marrying Betty Larkey had been to Lady Tynne. From hence he goes to Parson White's, at Cocker, where he found Justice Proctor. Here he passed for an unfortunate sailor, who had been cast away coming from the Baltic, and was now travelling to his native place, Tintagel in Cornwall. Parson White asked who was minister there ? He replied, that one Atkins was curate, and that there was no other there at that time. The justice asked him but few questions, telling him he ought to have had a pass, and asked him where he landed ? He replied, at Dover. Had you a pass then from the mayor there ? We had one, said he very readily ; but some of our company being sick, and myself in good health, I left them the pass, and came forwards, they not being able to travel so fast. Why then, says the justice, you are liable to be taken up as a vagrant, for begging without a pass : however we will relieve you, and if you call upon gentlemen only, they will scarcely molest you. He returned them many thanks for their civility, and then went to a tanner's hard by, where he changed his story, and passed for a bankrupt.

tanner. Here he was likewise relieved, as he touched on the right string; for had he passed for an unfortunate sailor, probably his eloquence would have had no effect.

From hence he goes to the parson of East Cynock, and told him that he belonged to a man of war, in which his brother was lieutenant. It being then about dinner-time, the parson asked if he could eat sea provisions, such as pork and pease; which he readily accepting of, they sat down together, and had some discourse about the lieutenant. He next goes to Madam Philips, of Montacute, where happened to be Parson Bower, of Martock, who asked him, if he knew Bampfylde-Moore Care? Sir, replies he, I am one of Tintagel, in Cornwall, and know the Carews there very well; and have heard of the wanderer you speak of, who, I am told, is a great dog-stealer, but know not what is become of him; for some say he is hanged, and others that he is drowned. God forbid he should be hanged, cries the parson, upon account of his family; and, after some other questions, he was relieved with sixpence. Leaving Montacute, he goes forward for Yeovil, having appointed to meet his wife and daughter at the sign of the Boot in Sherborne; and from Yeovil to 'Squire Helliar's, at Leweston, who treated him very handsomely, and wanted him to stay all night; but he excused himself, being impatient to see his wife and daughter.

As soon as he came to Sherborne, he went to his usual quarters, the sign of the Boot, where he enquired for his wife and daughter; but how was he thunder-struck, when he was told they were in hold at Webb's, the bailiff! He enquired for reason; and was informed that four officers had been walking through the town, to take up all strangers, such as chimney-sweepers, tinkers, pedlars, and the like. What could our hero do? He revolved it over and over in his mind, and at last determined to go to Webb's, resolved to see his wife and daughter, or else to share their fate. When he came there, he asked to see the prisoners, and demanded upon what account they had apprehended his wife, as she had neither stolen nor begged in the town. This occasioned high words, and at last ended in blows. Long did our hero maintain an unequal fight with great valour. At length, being overpowered with numbers, he fell, but not till his assailants had felt the force of his arms. He was kept in safe custody that night, and the next morning taken, with the rest of the prisoners, before Thomas Medlicott, Esq. at Milbourn Port. Here they were all examined, and all maintained their professions to be extremely useful. To

chimney-sweeper alledged he preserved houses from taking fire; whereby he saved whole towns, and consequently was an useful member to his country. The tinker harangued on the usefulness of kettles, bras pans, frying pans, &c. and consequently of what use he was to the public; and our hero declared that he was the famous Bampfylde-Moore Carew, and had served his king and country both by sea and land.

The justice thought proper to send these useful men to their respective parishes, at the public expence. Accordingly Mr. Carew, his wife, and daughter, were ordered to be conducted to Brickley, in Devonshire. The Sherborne people waited upon them to Yeovil, where they were delivered to the care of the chief magistrate. The next day, horses being provided, they set out for T. Proctor's, Esq. at Cocker; but he refusing to sign the pass, they proceeded to Axminster, where the magistrate refused to receive them on account of the pass not being signed; on which they would have left Mr. Carew, but he insisted on being accommodated to the end of his journey: they therefore adjourned to Mr. Tucker's, about two miles from Axminster, who asked him if he had a mind to have his attendants dismissed, or chose to have their company to Brickley; and he replying that he did not choose to have them dismissed, Mr. Tucker signed the warrant; and our hero, with his wife and daughter, rode all the way very triumphantly into Brickley, where, as soon as they arrived, the bells were set ringing, and the greatest joy spread through all the place.

Mr. Carew remained some time at Brickley; but fresh news arriving every day of the progress of the rebels, that insatiable curiosity which had always actuated his breast, prompted him to go and see the army of the rebels: he therefore, taking his leave of his wife and daughter (though they entreated him with tears not to go to the North) made the best of his way towards Edinburgh.

After some days travel, Mr. Carew arrived at Edinburgh. At the extremity of the east end of the city stands the palace of Holyrood House; leaving which, a little to the left you come through a populous suburb, to the entrance, called the Water-port. From hence, turning to the west, the street goes on in a straight line through the whole city to the castle. From the palace door, which stands on a level with the lowest of the plain country, this street begins to ascend very gradually, being no where steep; but this ascent being continued for so long a way, it is easy to understand that the farthest part must necessarily be very high; for the castle, which stands at the

tremity, west, as the palace does east, makes on all sides (that only excepted which joins it to the city) a frightful and inaccessible precipice. The castle is situated on a high rock, and strongly fortined with a great number of towers, so that it is looked on as impregnable. On the south side of the great church is a square of very fine buildings, called the Parliament Close, the west and south sides of which are mostly taken up with the parliament-house, the several courts of justice, the council chamber, the exchequer, the public registers, the post-office, the lawyers' library, &c. The great church makes up the north side of the square, and the east and part of the south sides are built into private dwellings, very stately, lofty, and strong, being seven stories high to the front of the square, and the hill that they stand on having a very deep descent, some of them are no less than twelve stories high backwards. Holyrood-house is a very handsome building, rather convenient than large; it was formerly a royal palace and an abbey, founded by King David I. for the canons regular of St. Augustine, who named it Holyrood-house, or the House of the Holy Cross, which was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, but nobly re-edified by King Charles II. and of which his Grace the Duke of Hamilton was hereditary keeper. The fore part has two wings, on each side of which are two turrets; that towards the north was built by King James V. whose name it bears in letters of gold; and that towards the south (as well as all the rest) by Charles II. whereof Sir W. Bruce was architect. The inner court is very stately, all of free stone well hewed, with a colonade round it, from whence are entrances into the several apartments; but, above all, the long gallery is very remarkable, being adorned with pictures of all the Scotch kings, from Fergus I. by masterly hands.

Here Mr. Carew met the rebels, but having no mind to join them, he pretended to be very sick and lame; however he accosted them with "God bleſſ you, noble gentlemen!" and the rebels moving on to Carlisle, he hopped after them, and from thence to Manchester, and there had a sight of the Pretender's son, and other commanders. He afterwards accompanied them to Derby, where a report was spread that the Duke of Cumberland was coming to fight them; on which their courage failing, though the Pretender's son was for fighting, they retreated back to Carlisle; when he thought it time to leave them, hopping homewards upon his crutches, taking care to change his note to "God bleſſ King George, and the brave Duke William!" Going into Bristol, he met with one

Mr. P—, an apothecary, who had formerly known him at St. Mary Ottery, in Devon; Mr. P. was very glad to see him, and took him to a tavern, where he treated him very handsomely, and then sent for his wife, sister, and other friends, to see him; they were all highly pleased to see a man they had heard so much talk of, and, after spending a few hours very merrily with him, they advised him to try his fortune in ~~that~~ city, but to take care of the mint. Accordingly he goes away to a place of rendezvous of the brothers of the mendicant order in Temple-street, and there equips himself in a very good suit of clothes; then goes upon the Exchange as the supercargo of a ship called the Dragon, which had been burnt by lightning off the Lizard point. By this story he raised a very handsome contribution from the merchants and captains of vessels, it being well known that such a ship had been burnt in the manner he described. He then returned to his friend Mr. P—, the apothecary, and knocking at the door, asked if he was at home? upon which Mr. P— comes forth, and, not knowing him again in his supercargo's dress, made him a very low bow, and desired him to walk in. Mr. Carew asked him if he had any fine salve, for he had burnt his elbow; upon which Mr. P— runs behind the counter, and reaches down a pot of salve, deftly, with a great deal of complaisance, the favour of looking at his elbow; he then discovered himself, which occasioned no little diversion to Mr. P— and his family, who made him very welcome.

Returning to his quarters, he lays aside his finery, and dresses himself more meanly, like a labouring mechanic; and then going out into the streets acts the madman, talking in a raving manner about Messrs. Whitfield and Wesley, as though he was disordered in his mind by their preaching; calling, in a furious manner, upon the Virgin Mary, Pontius Pilate, and Mary Magdalene, and acting every part of a man religiously mad; sometimes walking with his eyes fixed on the ground, and then of a sudden he would break out into some passionate expressions about religion. This behaviour greatly excited the curiosity and compassion of the people, some of whom talked to him, but he answered every thing they said in a wild and incoherent manner; and as compassion is generally the forerunner of charity, he was relieved by the most of them.

The next morning he appeared in a morning-gown, still acting the madman, and carried it so far now, as to address himself to all the pots in the streets, as if they were saints, lifting up his hands and eyes in a fervent, though distracted manner.

heaven, and making use of so many extravagant gestures, that he astonished the whole city. Going through Castle-street, he met the Rev. Mr. B——e, a minister of that place, whom he accosted with his arms thrown round him; and insisted, in a raving manner, that he should tell him who was the father of the morning star; which frightened the parson so much, that he took to his heels, and ran for it, our hero running after him, till he took shelter in a house.

Having well recruited his pocket by this stratagem, he left the city next day, and travelled towards Bath, acting the madman all the way till he arrived there. As soon as he arrived there, he enquired for Dr. Coney's, and being directed to his house, found two brother mendicants at the door; after they had waited some time, the servant brought each of them a halfpenny, for which his brother mendicants were very thankful; but Mr. Carew gave his halfpenny to one of them; then knocking at the door, and the maid coming out again, Tell your master, says he, I'm not a halfpenny man, but that my name is Bampfylde-Moore Carew, king of the mendicants; which being told, the doctor came out, with one of his daughters, and gave him sixpence and a mug of drink, for which he returned them thanks.

The next day he went to Mr. Allen's seat, near Bath, and sent in a petition as from a poor lunatic, by which he got half-a-crown. From thence he makes the best of his way to Shepton Mallet, and calling at Mr. Hooper's, and telling the servant who he was, the mistress ordered him in, and enquired if he was really the famous Bampfylde-Moore Carew; then gave him half-a-crown, and ordered him to be well entertained. At Shepton Mallet our hero had the pleasure of meeting with his wife; to their mutual joy and satisfaction; and finding several brethren of the order there, they passed some days together with much mirth and harmony.

Coming near Rye in Sussex (where, on account of their extraordinary merit, the two brothers, L——d, were perpetually mayors) he met two of his mendicant subjects, who acquainted him there was no entering the town, but with extreme hazard to his person, on account of the great severity which the mayor exercised towards all their community. Mr. Carew's wife, hearing this, entreated him in the most tender manner not to venture into the town; but as his great heart always swelled when any thing hazardous presented, and as he was willing to show his subjects, by example, that nothing was too difficult for industry and ingenuity to overcome, he was resolved to

enter Rye; which he did with a very slow, feeble, and tottering pace, stopping every minute with the most violent fits of coughing, whilst every limb shook with an universal palsy, his countenance appearing rather to be the property of some one among the dead, than to belong to any living body. In this manner he crawled along to the mayor's house, and in a most lamentable moan begged some relief. The mayor, seeing so deplorable a figure, said, he was indeed a real object of pity, and therefore gave him a shilling and liberty to go through the town; which he did with no little profit, and with great applause from the mendicants, when they heard of his success.

Steering from hence to Dungeness, he found a vessel ready to sail for Boulogne, on board of which he embarked, and found it so thronged with English soldiers (it being soon after the reducing of the army) that, had he not known the contrary, he should have thought himself in some town in England. Some of the soldiers, knowing him, cried out, "Here's Bampfylde Carew;" on which they took him along with them to their quarters, and passed the day very merrily. The soldiers expressed great discontent at their being discharged, swearing they would never return to England any more, saying, if they had not come over then, they should have been either starved or hanged. He then enquired how they lived in France? They replied, Never better in their lives. From Boulogne he set off for Calais, where he likewise found a great multitude of English soldiers, and more daily arriving. Whilst he was there, the Duke of Richmond arrived, in his way to Paris; who, seeing so many English soldiers, asked some of them why they came there? To which they replied, they should have been either starved or hanged, if they had staid in England. Mr. Carew intended to have paid his respects to his Grace, but had not an opportunity; and soon after, being taken very ill, was obliged to desist from his intended design of making a tour through France, Germany, &c. He therefore took a passage in the packet-boat from Calais, and landed at Dover; from thence he went to Folkestone, where he got a pass and relief from the mayor, under the name of John Moore, a native of St. Ives in Cornwall, who had been cast away on the coast of France, in a vessel coming from Ireland. Having borne this character as long as suited his inclination, he metamorphoses himself again; and appears in quite a different character. He now wore a full, handsome tie wig, but a little changed by age; a good beaver hat, but somewhat dusty; a fine broad cloth coat, but not quite of the newest fashion, and not a little

faded in its colour. He was now a gentleman of an ancient family and good estate, but reduced by a train of uncommon misfortunes. His venerable looks, his dejected countenance, the visible struggles between the shame of asking, and his necessity which forced him to it, all operated to move the pity of those he applied to, which was generally shown by handsome contributions; for few could think of offering mites to a gentleman of so ancient a family, and who had formerly lived so well; and indeed how much soever we may envy the great in their prosperity, we are as ready to relieve them in their misfortunes.

Mr. Carew happening to be in the city of Wells, in Somersetshire, on a Sunday, was told the bishop was to preach that morning; upon which he slips on a black waistcoat and morning gown, and runs out to meet the bishop as he was walking in procession, addressing himself to his lordship as a poor, unhappy man, whose misfortunes had turned his brains; which the bishop hearing, gave him half-a-crown. From Wells he steered to Bridgewater, but did not appear in the day-time, and went only in the evenings, upon his crutches, as a poor, lame man, not being known till he discovered himself.

Having heard that young Lord Clifford, his first cousin (who was just returned from his travels abroad) was at his seat at Callington, about four miles from Bridgewater; he resolved to pay him a visit. In his way thither lived one Parson C—, who being one whom Nature had made up without a heart, Mr. Carew had never been able to obtain any thing from him, even under the most moving appearance of distress, but a cup of small drink. Stopping on his way, he found the parson was gone to Lord Clifford's; but being saluted at the door by a fine black spaniel, with almost as much crustiness as he would have been had his master been at home, he therefore considered himself under no stronger obligation of observing the strict laws of honour than the parson did of hospitality; he soon charmed the crossness of the spaniel, and made him follow him to Bridgewater; for it is very remarkable that “the art has been found of taming the most savage and ill-natured brutes, which is generally attended with success; but it requires a much higher skill, and is seldom successful, to soften the ill-nature and inhumanity of man; whether it is that the brutes are more capable of receiving instruction, or whether the ill-nature of man exceeds that of the brutes, we cannot determine.” Having secured the spaniel, and passed the night merrily in Bridgewater, he set out again the next morning for

Lord Clifford's, and in his way called upon the parson again, who very crustily told him he had lost his dog, and supposed some of his gang had stolen him; to which Mr. Carew very calmly replied, what was he to his dog, or what was his dog to him? if he would make him drink it was well, for he was very dry: at last with the use of much rhetoric, he got a cup of small drink; then taking leave of him he goes to the Red Lion in the same parish where he staid some time. In the mean time down runs the parson to my Lord Clifford's, to acquaint him that Mr. Carew was in the parish, and to advise him to take care of his dogs; so that Mr. Carew coming down immediately after, found a servant with one dog in his arms, and another with another; here one stood whistling and another calling, and both my Lord and his brother were running about to seek after their favourites.

Mr. Carew asked my Lord what was the meaning of this hurry, and if his dogs were cripples, because he saw several carried in the servants arms? adding, he hoped his Lordship did not imagine he was come to steal any of them. Upon which his Lordship told him, that parson C—— had advised him to be careful, as he had lost his spaniel but the day before. It may be so, replied he, the parson knows but little of me, or the laws of our community, if he is ignorant that with us ingratititude is unknown, and the propriety of our friends always sacred. His Lordship hearing this entertained him very handsomely, and both himself and his brother made him a present.

There being about this time a great fair at Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset, Mr. Carew appeared there upon crutches as a poor miserable cripple, in company with many of his subjects that were full as unfortunate as himself, some blind, some deaf, some dumb, &c. among whom were his old friends and school-fellows Martin, Escot, and Coleman. The mayor of that corporation, a bitter enemy of their community, jocosely said, that he would make the blind see, the deaf hear, and the lame walk; and by way of preparation or beginning to this intended cure, he had them all apprehended and confined in a dark house, which greatly terrified them with the apprehension of severe punishment. After one night's repose in limbo, he sends a physician or surgeon of most profound skill and judgement to them, who brought the keys of their melancholy apartment, and pretending greatly to befriend them, advised them, if there were any of them counterfeit,

make haste out of town, or otherwise they must expect no mercy from the mayor, unknown to whom he had privately stoler the keys ; then unlocking the door ; forth issued the disabled and infirm prisoners ; the lame threw aside their crutches and artificial legs, and make an exceeding good use of their natural ones : the blind make shift to see the way out of town ; and the deaf themse'ves, with great attention, hearken to this their friend, and follow his advice with all possible speed : the mayor, with the alderman and several gentleman, planted themselves opposite to the prisoners, and were spectators of this diverting scene, calling out to stop them, not with an intention to do them any prejudice, but only of adding a spur to their speed ; however, there were some who were ready enough to lay hold on them, and our hero, in a struggle of this nature, left a skirt of his garment behind him, which might be done without much violence, as we may reasonably conclude it to have been none of the soundest ; and Coleman was so closely pursued, that he plunged into the river, and swam to the opposite shore : in short, so well did those cripples ply their limbs, that not one of them could be taken, excepting a real object, a lame man, who in spite of the fear and consternation he was in, could not mend his decapid pace : he therefore was brought before the mayor, who, after slightly rebuking him for his vagrant course of life, ordered him to be relieved in a very plentiful and generous manner, and the whole corporation was exceeding kind to him.

One method of gaining his ends Mr. Carew had peculiar to himself ; he used with great intent to read the inscriptions on tombs and monuments in church-yards, and when the deceased person had a character of piety and charity, he would with the greatest importunity apply to his or her surviving relations ; and if they refused an alms, he would in the most moving terms imaginable, implore their charity for the sake of their deceased relation hoping they would follow the laudable and virtuous example of their dead husband, wife, father, mother, or the like ; hoping there was the same God, the same spirit of piety, religion and charity, still dwelling in the house as before the death of the person deceased ; these and the like expressions, uttered in a most suppliant and pathetic voice, used to extort not only handsome contributions, but tears from the persons to whom he applied.

*Sometime after this he engaged at Burton in Sommershire.*

severity, had rendered himself the terror of all the mendicant order; but he relying upon his perfect acquaintance with the country, boldly ventures up to him, gets the best entertainment his house afforded, and was honourably dismissed with a considerable piece of money; captain H——b and N——n, with both of whom Mr. Carew had sailed, were intimate acquaintances of this captain, of whom he asked many questions, and also about Newfoundland which country trade he had used the most part of the time; to all which questions he gave very satisfactory answers. This captain had detected so many imposters, that he concluded they were all so; but not being able to find Mr. Carew, in any one error, he was very proud of it, pitied and relieved him in an extraordinary manner, went with him himself to the principal people in the town, wrote him letters of recommendation to his distant relations and friends that lay in the road, and acted with such extraordinary kindness, as if he thought he could never do enough; it is to be remarked, that he passed rather for a passenger than a seaman. In the same town lived Lord B——y, who had a son, captain of the Antelope man of war, who was stationed in the West Indies, and died in the passage; Mr. Carew informed himself of every circumstance relating thereto, and made it his business to meet his Lordship as he came out of church; after his first application, he gave his Lordship to understand that he was a spectator of the burial of his son on board the Antelope; at the same time came up this critical captain who gave him character of a man of great veracity, so that his Lordship gave him a guinea, his eldest son half a crown, and also good entertainment from the house. This happened to be a fair day; he thereupon going into the town, was accosted by an apothecary who whispered him in the ear, saying that he knew him to be the famous Bampfylde Moore Carew, and he had most grossly imposed upon the captain and the town, but at the same time assured him that he would not injure him, but faithfully keep the secret. In the mean time there was an Irish quack doctor in view, that had gathered the whole market around him, and who with more strength of lungs than sense or argument most loudly harangued, entertaining them in a most florid manner with the sovereign virtues of his pills, plaisters, and salts; and so far did he impose upon them, as to vend his packets pretty plentifully, which the apothecary could not forbear beholding with an envious eye, and jocularly asked Mr. Carew, if he could not help him to

some revenge upon this dangerous rival and antagonist of his ; which he promised him to do effectually.

Accordingly he got a little vial, and filled it up with spirits of turpentine ; then mixing himself with the gaping auditory of this Irish itinerant physician, who was in the midst of them, mounted on his steed adorned with a pompous curb-bridle with a large parcel of all-curing medicines in his bags behind him, and was with a great deal of confidence and success. Esequips like, distributing health around him : we must observe that our physician had taken his stand among the stalls of orange and gingerbread merchants, shoemakers, glovers, and other such retailers.

Mr. Carew therefore approaching him, plants himself close by the horse, and wastring his fingers with the spirits, rests his hand upon the rump of the steed, as an unconcerned person might have done ; at the same time putting aside the hair, he ranched the turpentine upon the bare flesh, which insensibly beginning to burn and smart, the afflicted quadrupede began to express his sense of pain, by flinging his hinder legs, gently shaking himself, and other restless motions, which made the poor mountebank wonder what was befallen his horse ; but the pain increasing, the disorderly behaviour of the steed increased proportionably, who now began to kick, prance, stand on end, neigh, immoderately shake himself, utterly disregarding both his bridle and rider, and running a tilt against the stalls of oranges, gingerbread, gloves, breeches, shoes, &c. which he overthrew, and trampled under foot ; this occasioned a scramble among the boys for the eatables, and there were some who were but too unmerciful to th<sup>e</sup> scattered goods of the poor shoemakers and glovers, who, enraged by their severall losses, began to curse the doctor and his Rosinante, who was all this while in a very irregular manner capering, roaring, and dancing among their oranges, panniers of eggs, &c. to the entire ruin of the bucklers, who now began to deal with very heavy blows, both on the unfortunate horse, and his distressed master. This odd spectacle and adventure attracted the eyes and attention of the whole fair, who were all in an uproar, some laughing, some crying (particularly the poor, suffering pedlers) some fighting, and others most unmercifully cursing and swearing. To make short of the story ; the doctor rode about the fair, without either hat or wig, at the pleasure and discretion of his horse, among the ruined and overturned stalls, and the dissipated mob, who concluded both the

The quack being no longer able to keep his seat, fell headlong in the miry street : the horse ran into a river, and rolled himself over several times, to the entire confusion and ruin of the inestimable pills and plaisters : the doctor employed a good farrier, and after some time the horse came to himself again. The reader may very easily judge what glorious diversion this was for the apothecary and Mr. Carew, who were spectators of the whole scene. He was treated handsomely upon this account, not only by the apothecary, but all others of the same profession in the town, and several other gentlemen.

Upon Mr. Carew's departure from Burton, the generous captain befriended him with many recommendatory letters to his friends and acquaintance that lay in his road, as he pretended : nay indeed he was never out of it ; whence he proceeded to Bristol, and all other places where the letters were directed to, and received considerable pieces of money from many on account of these letters, which were mostly to captains of vessels, and gentlemen that had been at sea, with whom he several times passed muster very well ; it being by desire of the captain, as mentioned in the letter, that they examined him.

Sometimes he and his wife, in conjunction with Coleman and his wife, being all dressed very genteely, passed for gypsies of extraordinary knowledge and reputation : many a poor credulous unsuspiciing person became their prey, and many a good booby they got in almost every town of the counties of Cornwall and Devon. One in particular, himself, Coleman, and both ther spouses, being in Buckford-sleigh, near Exeter, one Cellard, a wealthy but simple shoemaker, comes to their quarters, to consult them in a very intricate and important affair : he told them, " that it was the opinion of every body in the country, that his grandmother had somewhere concealed very large sums of money before her death, and that himself, by several dreams and visions, was confirmed in the same opinion, and that he thought proper to advise with them on the affair ; not doubting but they, by the help of their profound learning and knowledge, for which they were so famous through the west, were capable of informing him in what particular place he might find this concealed treasure, which if they would discover to him, he would give them thirty guineas."

*Our magicians, after long deliberation and consultation with their book, told him, "that if he would that night take a walk with one of them he would see the spirit of his grand*

mother; that he must not be afraid of the apparition, but follow it till it vanished away, and in that individual spot of ground from which the ghost vanished, there he would find the hidden treasure.

In order for the execution of this scheme, Coleman put a woman's cap on his head, washed his face, and sprinkled meat on it while wet, stuck the broken pieces of a tobacco pipe between his teeth, and wrapping his body up in a whole sheet, plants himself in the road that Collard and Mr. Carew were to come; the moon at this time shone very bright, which gave an additional horror to the spectre. Mr. Carew, by virtue of his profound learning and mysterious science, spoke to it in an unknown language, crying, Hike, mort, bush rumley to the foggy bull, and ogle him in the mums; at which command the hobgoblin fiercely advances up to Collard, and with a most ghastly look stares him in the face; the poor shoemaker was greatly terrified hereat, trembled and shook as if a fit of the ague had been upon him, and creeping close to Mr. Carew, laid fast hold of his clothes, imagining him of sufficient power to protect him from this insolent apparition: hereupon he bid the ghost hike to the vile, and would have persuaded Collard to have followed his departing grandmother, in order to observe the particular place from which she vanished, but no persuasions could induce him to move from his side.

So back they returned to the alehouse, and Mr. Carew (this method of conjuration miscarrying through the shoemaker's fear) casts a figure and informs Crispin that if he took up two or three planks of the floor of his little parlour, he should there find the concealed treasure, at the depth of about four feet: upon hearing this joyful news, the shoemaker instantly disbursed the thirty guineas, highly extolling them as people of the profoundest skill that he had ever heard of, or conversed with; but whether he was of the same opinion when he came to dig for the treasure, we will not take upon us to say.

Happening to be in Brakeness, near Limington, in the character of a cast away seaman, he went to the house of a Mr. Haze, an eminent and wealthy presbyterian parson, of whom he begged in the most earnest manner he was able, for God's sake, with uplifted eyes and hands, and upon his bended knee, but could not with all his importunity and eloquence obtain a crust of bread or a draught of small beer. Mr. Carew, nor

The parson was a great sportsman, and had two fine grey hounds, the one named Hector, the other Fly; and two excellent spaniels, Cupid and Dido, and an admirable setting dog called Sancho. Mr. Carew therefore about twelve o'clock at night, pays a second visit to the parson's house, and brings away all those fine dogs with him. After which he sent a letter to this purpose:

"Reverend Sir,

"YOU err, if you suspect yourself to have been wronged of your dogs by any of your neighbours; the cast away seaman, who begged so earnestly of you, to whom you would not vouchsafe a crust of bread, or draught of beer, took them away, to teach you another time to behave to unfortunate strangers more as becomes your profession and your plentiful circumstances."

The mayor of Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, fared little better at his hands. This gentleman was an implacable enemy to all Mr. Carew's subjects; he therefore happening to be in that town, and overhearing the mayor talking with a gentleman in the street, that he was going to dine with captain Colloway of Upway, he thought this a proper opportunity for taking some revenge of the mayor, for the many indignities he had put upon his subjects; having soon got intelligence what suits of clothes the mayor had, and understanding he had a good snuff-coloured suit, he goes to his house, and informs the mayoress that he was a seaman under misfortunes, had met with the mayor as he was going to dinner with captain Colloway of Upway, and his worship had sent him to her, giving him orders to receive his snuff-coloured suit; which the good-natured gentlewoman hearing without any scruple brought him the coat, waistcoat, and breeches.

Mr. Carew being in the city of Bristol at a time when there was a hot pres, wherein they not only impressed seamen, but able-bodied landmen that they could anywhere meet with, which made one fly one way, and one another, putting the city into a great rout and consternation: he among the rest knowing himself to have a body of a dangerous bigness, was willing to secure himself as effectually as he possibly could, greatly preferring his own ease to the interest and honour of his king; he therefore set his wife and lady to work, who with all speed and cleanliness made a great number of small

plum pudding; piping hot, smoaking hot, hot plum pudding; plum pudding, plum pudding, echoed in every street and corner, even in the midst of the eager press gang, some of whom spent their penny with this masculine pye woman, and seldom failed to serenade her with many a complimented title of bitch and whore.

Coming by 'Squire Rhodes seat near Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, and knowing the 'Squire had married a Dorsetshire lady, he thought proper also to become a Dorsetshire man, and of Lyme, (which was the place of the lady's nativity) and applied himself to the 'Squire and his lady whom he met both together, giving them to understand, that he was lost in a vessel belonging to Lyme; the 'Squire and lady gave him half a crown each, for country sake, and very well entertained him at their house. This was in the morning.

Going from thence, he went to a public-house called Merton Cross, about a quarter of a mile from the 'Squire's : he there fell in company with 'Squire Reynolds, 'Squire Ford, Dr. Rhodes, brother to the 'Squire, and several other gentlemen, who were met there to make merry after a hunting-match. In the afternoon there was a prodigious storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, that continued several hours: in the midst of this violent weather, he (being minded to clear his afternoon's expences) strips off all his apparel, excepting a white night cap, shoes and breeches, and goes to 'Squire Rhodes. Nothing could look with a more deplorable aspect than this naked spectacle, in such tempestuous weather: the tenant with pity regarding his wretched appearance, fetched him a shirt (as he thought to cover his nakedness;) but upon his endeavouring to put it on, it proved to be a smock belonging to the good woman his wife, which afforded sufficient diversion to the 'Squire and his Lady who were looking out of the window; when calling to him and enquiring from whence he came, he pretended to have been cast away at Bigbury Bay, in the immediate violent tempest in a vessel belonging to Poole. Squire Rhodes ordered a Holland shirt, and a suit of broad cloth clothes to be given him, as also a hearty refreshing dram; and then throwing him ha'f a crown, dismissed him, not in the least suspecting him to be the poor Lyme man, to whom him self and lady were so liberal in the morning. Having got this contribution, he returns to the public house, where the gentle-

after meeting with Squire Rhodes, they discovered the imposition, and very heartily bantered him thereupon.

Some time after this, Mr. Carew exercising this profession at Modbury, (where Squire Rhodes father lived) among other houses made his application to Squire Legassick's, where he by chance was visiting. Mr. Carew knocked at the kitchen door, which being opened, he saw his old friend the Squire, who was then alone, and in a careless manner swinging his cane about: as soon as he began to tell his lamentable tale, Mr. Rhodes said "I was twice in one day imposed on by that rogue, Bampfylde Carew, of whose gang you may very likely be; furthermore, I do not live here, but am a stranger," Mean time in comes Squire Legassick with a bottle of wine in his hand, giving Mr. Carew a private wink, to let him understand he knew him, and then very gravely enquired into the circumstances of his misfortune, as also of the affairs and inhabitants of Dartmouth, from whence he pretended to have failed several times; of all which he gave a full and particular account; upon which Mr. Legassick gave him half a crown, and recommended him as a real object to Mr. Rhodes, who also made him the same present; upon which Mr. Legassick burst out laughing, and being asked the reason thereof, he could not forbear telling him, even in Mr. Carew's presence; and so Mr. Rhodes finding himself thus a third time imposed on, with a deal of good nature made himself very merry therewith.

Here we shall put an end for the present, to this true history of our hero, and we hope the gentle reader is convinced that he has a good, if not a better claim to fame and immortality, than most of the present heroes of the age. We acknowledge he has his faults, but every body knows a perfect character is quite out of the fashion, and that the present writers of the age hold it a solicitude and absurdity to draw even a fictitious hero without plenty of faults; to draw after nature is the criterion, that is, an equal quantity of vice; or if the latter preponderates a little, no matter, so their heroes do not fall without temptation, and feel some compunctions of repentance when their passions are cooled; this is perfection enough, for this is pure nature. Upon this account, we acknowledge we have been at no little pains in writing this true history; to throw a veil over some of the virtues of our hero, lest he should be found to exceed the present standard of heroism, and be thought a character out of nature.

## A

*Dictionary of the Cant Language.*

As the Language of the Community of Gypsies is very expressive, and different from all others, we think we shall do a pleasure to the curious by annexing a short Specimen of it.

<b>A</b> BRAM,	Naked, without Black spy, The devil clothes, or scarce enough to cover the nakedness.	Blind check, The breech
An.bidexter,	One that goes snaks in gaming with both parties: also a lawyer that takes fees of a plaintiff and defendant at once.	Bluffer, A mistress, also a whore
Autem.	A church; also married.	Bone, To apprehend, seize, take, or arrest
Autem bawler,	A preacher, or parson of any sect.	Bordie, A shilling
Autem cacklers, or Autem priek-eors,	Dissenters of any Denomination.	Bouncing cheat, A bottle
Autem drivers,	Church-pickpockets; but often used for churchwardens, overseers of the poor, sidesmen, and others, who have management of the poor's-money.	Bracket face, Ugly, homely, ill favoured
Bick'd,	Dead.	Buck's face, A cuckold
Balsam,	Money.	Bafe, A dog
Bandog,	A bailiff, or his follower; a serjeant, or his yeoman, also a fierce maltiff.	Bull's eye, A crown or five shilling pieces
Barker,	A salesman's servant that walks before the shop, and cries, cloaks, coats, or gowns, what d'ye buy?	Bugg, A purse, pocket, or sub Burr, A hanger on, or dependant
Barnacles,	A good job, or a shack easily got; also the irons wore in goals by felons.	Call, A clock, or gown
Battner,	An ox	Comofa, A shirt, or shift
Babubee,	An halfpenny	Cank, Dumb
Beard splitter,	A whoremaster, or a beadle	Cannien, The plague
Ben,	A foolish fellow	Cap, To swear
Bone darkmians,	A good night	Captain Quernabs, A fellow in poor cloathes, or shabby
Bingawaste,	Get you hence; be gone.	Caravan, A good round sum of money about a man
Bingemort,	A female drunkard, a she brandy-drinker,	Cafe, A house, shop, or warehouse
Black box,	A lawyer	Caster, A cloak
Black Indies,	Newcastle from whence the coals are brought	Cow handed, Awkward; not dexterous, ready, or nimble
		Chanticlere, A cock
		Chates, The gallows
		Chatts, Lice
		Chife, A knife, file, or saw
		Cloak, A silver tankrd
		Couch wheel, or a fore coach wheel
		Half a crown, a hind coach
		wheel, A crown, or five shilling piece
		Cublecotter, A turnkey
		Colquorron, A man's neck
		Commission, A shirt

# *A Dictionary of the Cant Terms.*

Comfortable impudence, & wife	Gem Fire
Costard, The head	Gentry cove, A gentleman
Cows baby. A calf	George, A half-crown piece
Crickinans, Hedges	Giggar, A door
Crover, A groat or fourpence	Giaziers, Eyes
Croppen, The tail of any thing	Glim, A dark lanthorn
Cucumbers, Taylors	Glimleaders, Hand irons
Cussin. A man	Glimstick, A candlestick
Culp, A kick or blow	Grauman gold, Old hoarded coin
Cuphot, Drunk	Green bag, A lawyer
Dace, Two pence	Grig, A farthing
Dag <b>A</b> gun	Gropers Blind men
Dambar, A rascal	Gutter lane, The throat
Dancers, Strairs	Half nab, At a venture, unsight un- seen it or miss
Darkmans, Night	Half bord, Sixpence
Dash, A Tavern drawer	Hams, Breeches
Daube, A bribe or reward for secre- service	Hamlet, A high constable
Decus, A crown	Hanktel, A silly fellow, a mere cods-head
Degen, A sword	Hansen kelder, Jack in the box, the child in the wonib, or a health to it
Dimbermort, A pretty wench	Harmar, A constable
Dtumbelow, A dull fellow	Harmans, The flocks
Facer, A bumper without lip room	Harinenbeck, A beadle
Families, Ring.	Hawk, A sharper
Fammes, Hands	Hazel geld, To beat any one with a hazel stick, or plant
Fastner, A warrant	Hearingcherts, Ears
Ferret, A pawnbroker, or trades- man; that sells goods to you, spandthrits upon trust at exces- sive rates, and then hunts them without mercy, and often throws them into goal, where they perish for their debt	Heaver, The breast
Flag, A gkort	Hell, The place where the taylors lay up their cabbage or remnants, which are sometimes very large
Flash, A periwig	Hempen widow, One whose hus- band was hanged
Flitteret, A drinking glass	Henfright, Those commanders and officers who are absolutely sway- ed by their wives
Flic king. To cut, cutting, as slick me some pane and caisan, cu- me some bread and cheese	High tide, When the pocket is full of money
Flute, The recorder of London, or any other town	Hocups, Disguised, in liquor, drunk
Flyers, shoes	Hidinendods, Snails in their shells
Froglanders, Dutchmen	Hoggrubber, A close-lited narrow- souled, sneaking fellow
Frammagemm'd Choaked, strangl- ed, or hatidg	Höpmierchant, A dancing-master
Fürmen, Alder eman	Halberthead, A silly foolish fellow
Gage, A pot or pipe	Humbox, A pulpit
Gan, A mouth	

# *A Dictionary of the Cant Terms.*

Humphey dumpty, Ale boiled with brandy	Maunders, Beggars
Huns, persons at church	Maudering breath, Scolding
Hasbylour, A job, a guinea	Meggs, Guineas,
Jack Adnms, A fool	Meet, To spend money
Jack a dandy, A little, impertinent, insignificant fellow	Milclapper, A womans tongue
Jack in a box, A sharper or cheat	Mift, A contraction of commission, signifying a shirt smock, or sheet
Jack at a pinch, A poor hackney parson	Mishtopper, A coat, or petticoat
Jacobites, Shame, or collar shirts	Moabites, Serjeants, bailiffs, and their crew
Jarke, A seal	Moon cruser, A link boy
Jet, A lawyer	Mower, A cow
Aütem jet, A parson	Mucks Money, wealth
Iron doublet, parson	Muttonmonger, A lover of women
Itchland' Sco id	Mutton in long coats, Woimen, a leg of mutton in a silk stocking,
Jackram A lecence	A woman's leg
Kan, A house	Nab, A hat, cap, or head; also a coxcomb
bob ken, or a brownmanken, a good or well furnished house	Ne'er a face but his own, Not a penny in his pocket
Kicks, Breeches	Nim grimmer, A doctor, surgeon, or apothecary
Kill devil, Rum	Nubbing cheat, The gallows
Kinchen, A little child	Nut crackers, A pillory
King's pictures, Money	Oak, A rich man of good substance and credit
Laced mutton, A woman	Ogles, Eyes
Lag, Water, a'fo last	Rum ogles, Fine bright, clear pierce- ing eyes
Lad a dubs, A buck of cloaths	One in ten, A parson
Lamb skin men, The judges of se- veral courts	Panum, Bread
Lansprisoade, He that comes into company, with two-pence in is pocket	Panter, A heart
A dark lanthorn, The servant or agent that receives the bribe at court	Pantler, A butler
Lilben, A private dwelling house	Peeker, A looking glafs
Libbege, A bed	Peter, A portmanuia, or cloak bag
Lifter, A church	Peg tandemus, as gone to peg tan- drums, Dead
Lightmans, The day, or daybreak	Penance boards, A pillory
Line of the old auther, A dram of	Penhouse gab, A very broad brim- med hat
brandy	Perriwinkle, A peruke or wig
Little barbery, Wapping	Philistines, Serjeants, bailiffs, and their crew
Loap'd, Run away; he loap'd up the dancers. He wip up the stairs	Proker, A sword
Loge, A watch	Property, A mere tool or imple- ment to serve a turn; a cat's foot
Louse trap, A comb	Qua'pipe, A woman's tongue
Low-tide, When there's no money in a man's pocket	
Mannikin, A dwarf or diminutive fellow	

# A Dictionary of the Cant Terms.

Queer buffer, A	sneaking sharping, Smiter, An arm cut-throat ale-houseman or inn-keeper	Smug A blacksmith, also neat and spruce
Queen cuffin, A	justice of peace, also a hurl	Snitch, To eye or see any body, the cub snitchers, the man eyes or sees you
Rabbit suckers, Young spendthrifts, taking goods on thick of pawn-brokers or tallymen, at excessive rates	Young spendthrifts, taking goods on thick of pawn-brokers or tallymen, at excessive rates	Smite, To wipe or slap
Rattling cove, A coachman		Snot, A hogshead
Red rag, A tongue, your red rag will never lie still, Your tongue will never be quiet		Sock A pocket
Registers, Forstallers in markets, Ribbin, Money		Son of pattlement, A lawyer
Romboyled, Sought after with a warrant.		Soul driver, A parson
Rutan, A coach or waggon; or any thing runs upon wheels; but principally a cart		South sea mountain, Geneva
Roystors, Rude, roring		Sows baby, A pig
Ruffin, The devil		Spanish money, Fair words and compliments
Ruffmans, The woods or bushes		Spanks, Money, gold, or silver
Rumbeck, Any justice of peace		Specks wiper, A coloured hand-kerchief
Rumbo, A pris'on or gaol		Spiritual flesh broker, A parson
Rumboozing wets, Bunches of grapes		Split figs, A grocer
Rum clank, A large silver tankard		Splitter of caufes, A lawyer
Rum degen, A silver hilted or Rulaid sword		Squarrish, Foolish
Rumdropper, A vintner		Stamps, Legs
School-butter, A whipping		Stampers, Shoes, also carriers
Sconce, To build a large sconce, to run deep upon thick or trust		Stick flames, A pair of gloves
Seeds, Poor, moneylefs, exhausted		Stoter, A great blow
Setters, or setting dogs, They that draw in bubbles for old gamesters to rook also a serjents yeoman or bailiff follower or second; also an excise-officer		Stormmel, Straw, or hair
Sharper's tools, False dice		Strum, A periwig
Shot, Clap or pox'd		Rum Strum a long wig stubble it, hold your tongue
Shove the tumbler, Whip at the carts tail		Suit and cloak, Good store of brandy, or agreeable liquor
Skin flint, A griping, sharping, close clown: also the same as flat		Supouch, A hostess or landlady
Smear, A painter, or plasterer		Swag, a shop
Smeller, A nose		Rum Swag, Full of riches
		Tears of the tankard, Drops of good liquor that falls beside
		Thrum, Three pence
		Tip of the buttery, A goose
		Tip, To give or lend
		Tagemans, A gown or cloak
		Top driver a lover of women
		Topping cheat, The gallows
		Topping cove, The hangman
		Topt, To go out sharp, to be upon one's guard
		Track, To go
		Trees, wins three pence

## *A Dictionary of the Cant Terms.*

Trooper, A half-crown	Whibble, Sad drink
Trundles, Pease	Witcher, A silver-bowl
Tumbler, A cart	Womblety crop The indisposition of a drunkard, a debauch in wine or other liquors
Turkey merchant, Drivers of tur- keys	Wooden Ruff, A pillory; he wore the woopen ruff, He stood in the pillory
To twig, To disengage to funder, to snap, to break off	Word pecker, One that plays with words, a punster
To twig the daries, to knock off the irons	Yam, To eat heartily, to stuff lustily
Vampers, Stockings	Yarmouth capon, A read herring
Velvet, A tongue	Yarum, Milk, or food made of milk
To tip the velvet, To tongue a wo- man	Yelper, A town cryer; also one subject to complain or make pitiful lamentations of trifling inci- dents
Vinegar,, A cloak	Znees, Frost, or frozen
Wattles, Ears	Zneesy weather Frosty weather
Whids, Words	
Whimpshire, Yorkshire	
Whoball, A milkmaid	
Whisker, A great lie	
White wool, Silver	

FINIS.

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